The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Wade Hampton Indulges in the Forms of an Inauguration.

AND THEN SPREADS HIMSELF IN A SPEECH.

In Which he Wails Over the Presence of the Peace Preservers, the Federal Troops.

The Investigating Committees Plodding Along,

But Developing Nothing Worth Their Time and Labor.

WADE HAMPTON INAUGURATED.

He Speaks a Piece Full of Buncombe About Federal Interference—And Closes with a Pious Exhortation in Behalf of the Lamb like Rifle Clubbers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 14.—The inauguration of Gen. Hampton took place in front of the Carolina Hall this afternoon. The square in front of the hall was densely packed with persons of both races, and the house tops were covered with spectators. At 3:30 P. M. Gen. Hampton was escorted to the stand amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm. The members of his wing of the General Assembly occupied the space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear. Gen. Hampton then read his inaugural address, of which the following is an abstract:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with feelings of profoundest solicitude that I assume the arduous duties and grave responsibilities of the high position to which the people of South Carolina have called me. It is amid events unprecedented in the republic that I take the chair as chief magistrate of this State. In a time of profound peace, when no legal officer had been resisted, in the proper discharge of his functions, we have witnessed the spectacle abhorrent to every patriotic heart, and fatal to Republican institutions—federal troops used to promote the success of a political party. Uddis mayed, though shocked by this gross violation of the Constitution of the country our people with a determination that no force could subdue, no fraud could defeat, kept steadily and peacefully in the path of duty, resolved to assert their rights as American freemen at the ballot box, that great Court of final resort, before which must be tried the grave questions of the supremacy of the Constitution and the stability of our institutions. What the verdict of the people of South Carolina has been you need not be told. It has reberverated throughout the State, and its echoes come back to us from every land where liberty is venerated, declaring in tones that cannot be mistaken, that standing on the Constitution of our country, we propose to obay its laws, to preserve as far as in us lies peace and honor, and to carry out in good faith every pledge made by us for reform and honest government. We intend to prove to the world the sincerity of our declaration that the sole motive which inspired the grand contest we have so successfully made was not paltry ambition for party supremacy, but a sacred hope of redeeming our State. But it was sought to wrest the fruits of this victory by a gigantic fraud and a base conspiricy. When members elect of the General Assembly repaired to the Capitol to take their seats, armed soldiers of the Federal Government confronted them, and their certificate of election were examined and passed upon by a corporal's guard. It was amid these appalling scenes that members of the General Assembly were called on to assume their places as the Representatives of a free State, and that State one of the original thirteen who won our independence and framed our Constiction. Debarred the free exercise of their rights by the pressure of an armed force, a legal quorum of the lower House, after placing on record our protest, quietly withdrew from the capital and proceeded to organize that branch of the General Assembly. You have seen a minority of the whole House usurp the powers of the whole body; you have seen the majority expelled from their hall by threats of force; you have seen persons having no shadow of a claim as members admitted to seats as Representatives by the votes of men who themselves were acting in direct violation of the Constitution; and you have seen the last crowning act of infamy by which a candidate for the office of Governor defeated by the popular vote, had himself declared elected by his co-conspirators. It is due to my position as chief magistrate of this Commonwealth, to place on record my solemn and indignant protest against the acts, which I consider as subversive of our civil liberty and destructive of our form of government. A great task is before the Conservative party of this State. They entered on this contest with a platform so broad, so strong, so liberal that every honest citizen could stand upon it. They recognized and accepted the amendments of the Constitution in good faith. They pledged themselves to work reform and to establish good government. They promised to keep up an efficient system of public education, and they declared solemnly that all citizens of South Carolina of both races, of both parties, should be regarded as equals in the eye of the law—all to be fully protected in its enjoyment of every political right now possessed by them. To the faithful observance of these pledges we stand committed. I, as the representative of the Conservative party hold myself bound by every dictate of honor and good faith to use every effort to have these pledges redeemed fully and honestly. Let us show to all the world that the true interests of both races can best be secured by cultivating peace and promoting prosperity among all classes of our fellow citizens. I rely confidently on the support of the members of the General Assembly in my efforts to attain these laudable ends, and trust that all branches of the Government will unite cordially in this patriotic work, if so united and working with a resolute will and earnest determination we may hope soon to see the dawn of a brighter day for our State. God in his infinite mercy grant that it may come speedily, and may He shower richest blessings of peace and happiness on our whole people.

At the close of the address the oath of office was administered by Trial Justice Marshal to Hampton as Governor and to W. D. Simpson as Lieutenant Governor, the crowd standing uncovered while the ceremony was being performed. The chair in which Gen. Hampton was seated was then wrapped in the national colors, and he was borne on the shoulders of a dozen men to his hotel, escorted by the entire crowd. Several prominent gentlemen addressed the multitude from the front of the hotel, where the Congressional Committee were occupying prominent positions on one of the balconies, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Committee Work Ing Away.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—At the meeting of the Congressional Committee Clover, Supervisor of East Baton Rouge, who testified yesterday was recaled by Gen. Hurlburt. Clover submitted a copy of the affidavit which accompanied his return, showing riot, tumult, violence, fear, dread and terrorism throughout the parish on the day of the election he did not witness any violence, but was informed of it by other persons.

Cross-Examined.

The affidavit accompanying the returns was prepared in the Custom House, in this city. Hugh J. Campbell assisted in preparing it.

A number of other witnesses were examined, and the committee gave notice they would meet hereafter in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

FLORIDA.

The Democrats Discover a Mare's Nest.

TALLAHASSEE, December 14.—The Congressional Committee to-day discovered what is alleged to be an interpolation of seventy-two names in the poll list of a precinct in Leon county. This interpolation the Democrats charge was made to cover seventy-two fraudulent tickets of a minute size that were found in the box. The Democrats charge that these tickets were hidden in the folds of the regular tickets, and thus smuggled into the box. Interpolation was changed on the ground that the citizens of the precinct fail to identify any of the seventy-two names that appear consecutively on two pages, and from the fact that the poll list at this precinct was not numbered as at all other precincts. The Republicans claim they can explain these facts satisfactorily to-morrow. The Supreme Court proceedings to-day were stopped until Saturday next.

LITTLE ROCK IN FLAMES.

A Great Fire Devastating the Town.

Hotels, Banks and Public Buildings Destroyed—Several Persons Injured—The Loss $150,000 and the Work of Destruction Still Going on—Fighting the Fire Inch by Inch.

LITTLE ROCK, December 14.—A terrible fire is prevailing in the heart of this city. The Metropolitan Hotel has been burnt, the Merchants National Bank and Gleason's restaurant. The City Hall in which are kept the steam fire engines and hook and ladder apparatus and city offices, is now burning. At 10:15 (this hour) the water has given out. There are fears of the flames extending across to the north side of Markham street. The fire originated in McCabes' house at 8:45, on the bank of the river, and communicated to the out houses, thence to the laundry and across Water street to the hotel. The barber shop of Phillip Engler, E. W. Parker's bank, clothing house of O'Dowd & McMahon's, offices of G. H. Meade, Dodge and Johnson have all been burned. A heavy gale prevailes, the wind from north blowing sparks across Markham street to the Denckla block—the finest building in the city. The Griffeth block, cornar of Markham and Main streets, opposite the Metropoletan hotel is now on fire. There are some hopes of stopping the flames at the *Herald* building. The buildings nearest it are being razed. Men are on the top of McAlmont & Ellis's drug store, the Stoddard Bank building, and Denckla block and fighting the flames inch by inch. Several men have been severely injured by falling bricks. The loss will be fully $150,000, if the fire is confined to the limits in which it is raging at 10 P. M. The telegraph lines runs through the burning district, and it is expected communication will be cut off at any moment. Owing to the early hour at which the fire started all the guests escaped from the hotels. Most of them, however, left their baggage. At 9:30 it is thought that the Griffin block will burn. The goods are being removed from the store. Should this building go the German Savings Bank and the Equitable Block, the best on Main street, will be devoured by the flames.

At 10:20 the Griffin block and Equitable block are on fire on the upper corners. Grave fears are entertained that the flames will proceed on up Main to Second street. At this hour—10:35—the streets are filled with people, and the wildest excitement prevails. If water is secured to the east side of Main and the greater portion of the west side of Second streets can be saved.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Ineligible Electors.

The Senate sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections (Messrs. Morton, Logan and Kernan) were occupied yesterday morning in an informal discussion of questions of law relative to the late election in Oregon and New Jersey, and to-day will continue the investigation of the case of the alleged ineligible Presidential elector of New Jersey.

Contested Elections.

The House Committee on Elections was called yesterday morning, but had no quorum. The first case before the committee is that of C. W. Buttz, of South Carolina. He has no contestant, but his credentials were referred to the committee on account of a protest from his disirict. Buttz has a certificate of the Board of Canvassers and regular credentials from the Governor, which are satisfatory to the Republican members of the committee, but the Democrats demand that he should exhibit the proceedings of the South Carolina Supreme Court. A transcript of these he has obtained. A number of the committee demanded to see them, but Judge Harris, Chairman of the committee, said they were yet the private property of Buttz. It is understood the Democrats are willing to recognize the certificate of the Supreme Court as sufficient for the seating, but he has not yet been advised by his counsel to submit the papers, as this might be deemed an acknowledgement on his part of the validity of the action of the Supreme Court in the matter.

Sub-Committees on Appropriations

The House Committee on Appropriations has made the following distribution of the work remaining on hand: The preparation of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill is assigned to Messrs. Holman, Waldron and Atkins; the Army Appropriation bill to Messrs. Atkins, Wells and Foster; the Navy bill to Messrs. Blount, Hale and Clymer; the Indian Appropriation bill to Messrs. Wells, Foster and Holman; the Military Academy bill to Messrs. Clymer, Foster and Blount; the Consular and Diplomatic bill to Messrs. Singleton, Wells and Hale, and the Sundry Civil bill to Messrs. Holman, Atkins and Hale.

Trade, Commerce and Agriculture.

The House Committee on Commerce yesterday heard Frederick Prantz, President of the National Board of Trade, Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Hamilton Hill, Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, in advocacy of legislation for the creation of a bureau or department of agriculture and manufactures, to be specially devoted to the protection and promotion of American trade, commerce and agriculture. They argued that the Treasury Department is now overburdened with general business to an extent which prevents proper attention being given to the objects stated. Further argument will be heard to-day.

Nominations for the President.

The President has nominated Weden O'Neal as United States Marshal for the district of Kentucky, and John R. G. Pitkin for the district of Louisiana; Alex. M. Blair, Collector of Internal Revenue for Kansas, and Oliver C. Bosbyshell as Commissioner of the Mint in place of Snowden, appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia.

Venezuelan Claims.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday took testimony on the Venezuelan claims, the objected being to understand the entire subject before bringing it before the House.

BREVITIES BY WIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—The libel suit of Struthers & Sons, contractors, against the *Evening Bulletin*, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs of one cent. The damages claimed were $5,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., December 14.—The east side of Water street, from Hinder's photograph rooms to Robin's harness shop, was burned to-day. The loss is about $40,000. Insurance $20,000.

The Brooklyn Theatre Fire.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Fire Marshal Keady, in his report on the Brooklyn Theatre fire, says there was a lack of proper precautions against fire, no discipline among the employes, the means of exit from the gallery were not good enough in case of fire or panic, and that had the audience been notified when the fire was first discovered by the stage hands, they could have got out of the building safely. He thinks the request of the actors to the people to sit down, however well meant, was very disastrous, both to the audience and actors. He concludes with a recommendation that all public buildings, schools, churches, hospitals and theatres be overhauled at once.

Crook's Indian Campaign.

NORTH FORK of Bell Fourche, Dec. 10.—Crook's force left Buffalo Springs on the 6th and arrived here on the 9th. It is now in camp here. A train leaves to-day to bring rations and forage from Buffalo Springs. The trail over which the army marched is a very bad one. There is no information as to the exact location of the hostiles. The troops will remain several days to rest and recuperate the animals, and then move to the mouth of the Little Powder. The weather is comparatively mild, and not much snow has fallen.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Senate Discusses the Louisiana Case Again.

And the Democrats are Forced to Make Some Unpleasant Admissions.

THE OREGON MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED TO-DAY.

The House Still Tinkering at a Plan to Count the Electoral Vote,

SO AS TO GIVE ALL THE ADVANTAGE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1876.

SENATE.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

In the morning hour the resolutions to print the President's message and accompanying documents in regard to the State election in Louisiana was taken up.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend so as to have printed with the message and documents the memorial of Messrs. Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans.

Mr. SHERMAN said he could not allow the statement of the gentleman who represented the Democratic party in Louisiana to be printed with a public document without making a brief reply. He was sorry the signers of the paper presented by the Senator from Missouri (Bogy), known as the report of the Democratic committee, did not consider the question of intimidation. They evaded that question entirely. Their whole paper consisted in an array of technicalities to defeat the law of Louisiana. The Democratic committee, in the paper, alleged that under the law of Louisiana there was no provision made for the election of Presidential electors. If that was so, no one in that State had ever found it out.

Mr. SHERMAN then read from the law of Louisiana, and said it was manifest that the Democratic committee had taken a very narrow view of the law. If their construction of law was true, there was no provision of law in Louisiana for the election of any officer in that State. He denied that the law of 1872 repealed the election law of 1870, as claimed by the Democrats, and by the law of 1872 merely charged the mode of conducting elections. Upon this point the Democratic committee had wasted about a sixth of their report. The next objection raised by the committee was that the vacancy on the board to be filled by the appointment of a Democrat. He argued that the question of filling the vacancy was one of propriety. Such a vacancy had not affected the action of the Board. He would not say whether the vacancy should have been filled or not. Had he been a member of the Returning Board he would have been in favor of appointing any Democrat who could be found willing to serve on the board. The Democratic committee also found fault with the whole clerical force of the Returning Board was Republican. He knew of no law requiring the board to employ Democratic clerks. The House of Representatives had turned out every clerk and employe of his (Sherman's) political faith, but the Republicans did not complain.

Mr. SHERMAN then referred to the charge that affidavits of Supervisors of election in Louisiana as to intimidation were not made within twenty-four hours after the election, as the laws of the State require. He quoted at length from the report made by the Republican committee, of which he was a member, and claimed affidavits were properly made by the Supervisors. He argued that the Democratic committee did not discuss the fairness or mode of conducting the count by the Returning Board. In seventeen parishes there was intimidation. As to these parishes the Democratic members of the Democratic committee dared not commit themselves. He (Sherman) was willing to stand, not only by the Senate, but before the whole people of the United States, and maintain that there was intimidation in Louisiana to an extent which changed the result of the whole election. There was murder, riot, whipping and violence by organized rifle clubs of the Democratic party. The Democratic party in the South, as a party, was organized to keep their minds cool and deliberate to decide the questions now pending. The electoral vote of three or four States of the South, as in South Carolina, he believed that it was conceded by all that the electoral vote was for Hayes and Wheeler.

Messrs. RANSOM and WITHERS denied that there was any such concessions.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said the vote of Florida and Louisiana was in dispute. He would not did not think that case would rise to the dignity of dispute. He believed the Democratic candidate himself would scorn to hold the office in pursuance of such a fraud.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the document which it was proposed to print presented but one side of the case. When both sides should be before the Senate, another picture would be presented. He was surprised at the remarks of his colleage (Sherman), and he was disposed to answer some of them now, but the matter could be left to be heard again. The people of the country would see that there was nothing worth sending to them besides intimidation. There was such a word as "exaggeration." He argued that there should be time to examine both sides of this matter. He moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

After some discussion, Mr. THURMAN, resuming his remarks, said: The President, in his message to Louisiana, had acted outside of his official duty, and the communication to him had no official authority. In sending his communication New Orleans the President selected the Senator from Ohio and three gentlemen who had been members of the House of Representatives. Therefore it was a champion in the Senate to present the Presidential side of the case, and the House had its champions in the House. Of those Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber who went to New Orleans not one of them attended the sessions of the Returning Board.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were Senators and Representatives in New Orleans belonging to both parties.

Mr. THURMAN said there was no question but there were Democrats in Louisiana, and there had been more Democrats than Republicans in that State for some years past. He argued that it was the duty of the Senate to look into the whole matter, but he had not yet been advised by his counsel to submit the papers, as this might be deemed an acknowledgement on his part of the validity of the action of the Supreme Court in the matter.

Mr. THURMAN said he had received night letters last night from the United States Marshal in Louisiana, informing him that witnesses who had been to New Orleans to testify before the Returning Board in regard to outrages, upon their return to their homes had been driven therefrom, and some of them killed. He referred to the argument of Mr. Bayard, and said it was on account of the encouragement received in Congress in 1874 that a Democratic mob arose in New Orleans and attempted to overthrow the State Government at a cost of fifty or sixty lives. The Governor of the State had been powerless to bring about peace, and the only way that peace could be secured at any time was by give ctions to a murdering Democrat.

Mr. BAYARD said the rules of the Senate might have been invoked when the Senator from Louisiana charged him with having by example encouraged violence. On one side stood the records of his (Bayard's) debates in this chamber, his own personal character, and on other stood the charge of the Senator. He would leave them there for those who knew both.

Mr. MORTON said he desired to congratulate the Senate of humanity and justice upon the evidence of progress exhibited in the Senate to-day, and that was the fact that the existence of violence and enormities in the South was no longer denied in the Senate. He argued that crimes in that section had not been published because intimidation went into the courts. Assassination awaited both judge and jurors. This ruffianism would be stopped when a great party no longer excused it.

Mr. THURMAN said of course there had been violations of law in the South, but he denied that Southern people were a set of assassins. He argued that the Democrats had denounced crime in the South when crime existed. Those charges of intimidation were exaggerated, but they would not cease so long as the vote of a whole State could be overthrown by them. His colleague (Sherman) spoke about the color line. He (Thurman) was prepared to prove that the responsibility of establishing a color line rested with the Republican party. When the right of suffrage was conferred upon the negro it was openly avowed in the Senate that the Republican party needed the votes of 800,000 negroes. The trouble now was the Republican party did not get them. He then referred to the use of the army in the Southern States, and said if elections were to be carried by the army of the United States it was the worst kind of intimidation, and there would be an end to Republican institutions. The word had its Cæsar and its Bonaparte, who represented republican governments, but republican government had never been overthrown by this kind of intimidation, which his colleague (Sherman) and the Senator from Indiana (Morton) complained of.

After further discussion by Messrs. STEVENSON, MORTON, THURMAN and others, the resolution to print the 1,850 copies as amended by Mr. Thurman was agreed to without a division.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the Louisiana elections.

Mr. THURMAN submitted the same amendment which he offered to the former resolution, which was to have printed, stitched or bound with the message and documents the memorial of Messrs. Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans, which was agreed to, and the joint resolution passed as amended.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst in regard to troops being stationed as Petersburg, Va., on election day. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPLY.

Also a communication from the Attorney General in answer to the Senate resolution of the 12th inst, in regard to the employment of deputy marshals and marshals on election day. The Attorney General says the information called for is not in his possession, and can only be obtained from the marshals of the United States who have the power to appoint deputies, but he will seek to procure the information at as early a day as practicable. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, the Senate took up the resolution in regard to the Oregon elector, so as to have it come up as the finished business to-morrow.

Mr. BAYARD presented a statement compiled by an officer of the House of Representatives in regard to the count of the electoral vote by that body since the formation of the Government. Ordered printed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution as a substitute for Mr. McCrary's resolution about counting the electoral vote. It provides for a committee of seven to act in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Senate, to report without unnecessary delay "that calculated to accomplish the desired end;" and also another committee of seven, to report what are the privileges, powers, and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote. The resolution was adopted under the operation of the previous question without debate or division.

TROOPS AT THE WEST.

Mr. THROCKMORTON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of troops now stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Forts Richardson and Griffin, in Texas. Adopted.

A NEW RULING.

The Chair called the attention of the House to a ruling he had proposed to make on a new question which presented itself. It was in regard to the joint resolutions offered on the 8th inst., and which then went over under the rule because some member rose to debate them. There was no debate in which such resolutions could ever again come before the House unless they were taken up in the morning hour after the business then in order had been disposed of. He had no recollection of such a case in this experience in the House, but he thought that that was the natural common sense view, and he therefore decided that that was now the first business in order.

Discussion ensued by members on both sides, the House coinciding generally with the view of the Speaker, and the joint resolution was taken up. It was one offered by Mr. Lamar for the appointment of a joint committee to present to the Supreme Court certain important questions on the subject of counting the electoral vote.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) raised the question of consideration, but was decided "No"—77 to 94.

The House refused to consider now.

The resolution was one offered by Mr. Wilson (Iowa) instructing the Committee on Printing to report a joint resolution for the printing of the Agricultural Report for 1876, and it was adopted.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill of last session for the re-establishment of the fast mail service and of the franking privilege were rejected by the House. The bill as thus amended now goes to the President.

Both afterwards the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Discussion as to the cost of railroad transportation was carried on principally between Mr. NEAL-MAN, who had charge of the bill, and Mr. REAGAN, the latter moving to strike out $1,847,000 from the reduced compensation established last session, the cost had been reduced from $9,342,000 to $6,656,000. The committee estimated that the cost for the next fiscal year would be about $8,800,000, but it recommended an appropriation of only $7,000,000. He thought that the rates paid to railroad companies were much too high, and that the amount might fairly be reduced by $2,000,000. He had hoped that such a reduction would be effected by the next Congress. The amount appropriated for postoffice clerks is $3,290,000, and for letter carriers $1,750,000. He called for an official inquiry to be made into the present rates of compensation, with a view to a more equitable adjustment and reduction thereof. The appropriation for letter carriers is $1,750 000, and the Postmaster General is directed to inquire into the matter of letter carriers, and to exercise the power to reduce the number of mail deliveries to reasonable requirements of the public service.

Mr. REAGAN (Texas) offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for mail transportation on star routes and on steamboats from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, after some discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Without disposing of the bill the committee arose.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President relative to the removal of the Nez Perces Indians to the Indian Territory. Referred.

Adjourned.

MASKED ROBBERS' WORK.

A Bold Operation—How a Gang Secured Over $10,000.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—The banking house of Wm. M. Ream, of Somerset, Perry county, near Zanesville, was entered by four masked men on Wednesday night and over $10,000 stolen. The bank building is a two story brick, situated in a prominent place, the second floor being occupied as a dwelling by Ream's family. About 1 A. M. Ream was suddenly roused by two of the masked men on either side of him seizing his wrists, while two more stood at the foot of the bed with drawn revolvers Ream was ordered to accompany three of them to the vault. The fourth remained to prevent an alarm being given by Ream's wife. On entering the vault, Ream was ordered to unlock the door, and the thieves took $10,000 therefrom, leaving gold and silver coin, bonds, &c., untouched. Ream was then gagged and bound to a chair, the robber watching Mrs. Ream was called and the whole party fled. Ream was not released till nearly daylight, his wife expecting to be killed if she gave the alarm. It is supposed one of the robbers had an intimate entrance to the house early in the evening and afterwards admitted his associates, as no doors were forced. Great excitement exists at Somerset, and bands of men are scouring the country for a trace of the robbers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The Roumania Army.

BUCHAREST, December 14.—Roumania is to have eight new infantry regiments, making a total of sixteen regiments.

BELGIUM.

An Absconding Bank President.

BRUSSELS, December 14.—The President of the Union Du Credit Bank has absconded. He had used the bank's funds for private speculations. The loss is very heavy. The Government was interpolated in the Chamber of Representatives to-day regarding the affair. M. Malon, Minister of Finance, said he had already come to an understanding with the Bank of Belgium respecting measures for continuing the operations of the embarrassed bank. Meantime the Tribune of Commerce had granted a motion of the Union du Credit Bank for a temporary suspension.

GERMANY.

Import Duties on Iron.

BERLIN, December 14.—Parliament by 206 to 116 has rejected a motion to postpone the abolition of import duties on iron until the 1st of January, 1879.

The Ice Gorge at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—There is no change to report in the condition of the ice-locked steamers at the Arsenal. The gorge is still firm and there is no doubt but that all of the boats that can float will be extricated and placed in safe quarters. The loss to the Keokuk Northern Line will not exceed $100,000, and may not reach $75,000. The fire risk on the Centennial is for $10,000, in Cincinnati offices.

Emma Mine Suit.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The suit involving an alleged fraudulent transaction connected with the celebrated Emma Silver Mine came on for trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace and a jury. The title of the suit is "The Emma Mining Company, Limited, of London, against Trenor W. Park, Henry H. Baxter and Wm. M. Stewart." General Schenck was in court.

THE PETERSBURG AFFAIR.

The Reason Why Troops were Sent There.

A Spicy Letter from the President—The Democrats Ask for Information and Get More than they Want—The Good Effects of the Soldiers Presence Exemplified.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The following is the President's message received by the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst., requesting information as to whether troops of the United States were stationed at Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, and if so, under what authority and for what purpose, I submit the enclosed letter from the Secretary of War, to whom the resolution was referred, together with a report of the General of the Army and accompanying papers. These enclosures will give all the information called for by the resolution, and I confidently believe will justify the action taken. It is well understood that the presence of the United States troops at polling places never prevents the full exercise of the franchise by any citizens, of whatever political faith. If then they have had any effect whatever upon the ballot cast, it has been to insure protection to the citizens casting it in giving it to the candidate of his unbiased choice, without fear, and thus securing the very essence of liberty. It may be the presence of United States soldiers, under the command of a captain and lieutenant, quartered in the custom house at Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November, at a considerable distance from any polling place, without any interference on their part, and without going nearer the polls during the election, *may have secured a different result from what would have been obtained if they had not been there,* to maintain peace in case of a riot, on the face of the returns. But if such is the case, it is only proof that in this one Congressional district in the State of Virginia, the legal and constitutional voters have been able to return as elected the candidates of their choice,

U. S. GRANT,
Executive Mansion,
December 14, 1876.

The Letter of the Secretary

is dated December 11, 1876, and encloses the report of the General of the Army, and a communication, with enclosures, received from the Attorney General. The letter of the latter enclosed a copy of papers on file in his office, containing information in which the State shows the necessity for sending troops to Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November last, the day of the election.

The following is

General Sherman's Report.

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1876.

SIR—In compliance with your reference of the 7th inst., of the resolution of the Senate calling for a report whether troops of the United States were stationed in the city of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, and if so, under what authority and for what purpose, I have the honor to report that Company B, Captain Brockenridge, of the Second United States Artillery, was posted at Petersburg, Va., from November 4 to November 10, 1876, when it was recalled to its proper station, Fort Foote, Maryland. To get a more complete understanding of the case, I will add that on the second of November Gen. Lemoyne came to me from the Attorney General, representing that there was the reason to apprehend a breach of the peace at Petersburg, Va., and asking a detachment of troops to be sent there. You being then absent, I saw Judge Taft in person, and he advised that a company of soldiers be sent to Petersburg, if practicable, and the next day, being in New York City, I saw General Hancock in person, and after some inquiries as to the troops available, I ordered him to send the above designated company to Petersburg to remain during the election of November 7, and then return to its post. I enclose a copy of his orders, also copies of General Orders Nos. 85 and 96, which include all orders and instructions under which troops arriving in the districts where disturbances were apprehended.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

The Necessity for Troops at Petersburg.

The enclosures embraces affidavits, &c., relative to the necessity for troops at Petersburg, covering some thirty pages of manuscript. Tha first is a sworn statement of George N. Marble, to the effect that on the 25th day of May last he was engaged in a building, a short distance from the polls, distributing Republican tickets, when an armed body of the white people, two and two marching in line, assaulted a few colored men in front of his building with clubs and stones, which they used without the semblance of mercy, besides shooting one man in the face. Marble says he knocked down with a stone. Marble, who had escaped from the building at the beginning of the attack, was immediately arrested and carried before the Judges of election, who committed him to jail for inciting a riot without any hearing whatever. When brought before the Mayor no one appeared before him to make complaint, and Marble was discharged. He adds that he is firmly believes that the Republican voters of the city will not go out at the fall election unless the Government will furnish them ample protection by sending troops for that purpose. Other affidavits are in relation to outrages in May, and expressing a belief that the presence of troops was necessary to protect Republicans at the polls, and which were made public about the time troops were sent to Petersburg, following. Letters from J. L. Lewis, United States Attorney, and C. P. Dimdell, United States Marshal, are also appended. They relate to the same subject, and also to a later disturbance on the 30th of October, when Judge Segar, Bail and Dezendorf were assaulted, and a Republican meeting broken up. Copies of Virginia newspapers and some printed copies of orders from the War Department were also embraced in the enclosures.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, December 14, 1876.

The river is 7 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear, windy and growing colder. No arrivals or departures, except the local packets.

EVANSVILLE, December 14, 1876.

Weather clear and mild but growing colder; mercury 39 to 42; wind from the west and freshening up this evening. The river is 1-10 feet on the gauge and about stationary. Up—Maggie Smith, 4; Arkansas Belle, 4; E. M. Down—Dirk Johnson, 1,250. The river is full of floating ice below Rockport.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1876.

Cloudy and raining. Arrived—Carondolet, Memphis. Departed—Thursh, Ohio river; Scudder, St. Louis; Carondolet and James Howard, Memphis. The steamer Homer sank opposite Barnes' Landing on the Red River 1:30 this evening. The crew and passengers were all saved and ten deck passengers lost; boat and cargo total loss.

CAIRO, December 14, 1876.

Arrived—Suzie Silver, New Orleans, 2 p. m.; Anderson, Nashville, 4; Golf, Memphis, 4; Dick Fulton, Ft. Pleasant, 5; Chas. Morgan, Ft. Pleasant, 7. Departed—Golf, Cincinnati, 3 p. m. River at 7 feet 5 inches, and falling. Weather clear; mercury 40.

MEMPHIS, December 14, 1876.

The river fell 6 inches; maximum thermometer 48. Departed—Grand Republic, New Orleans. The steamer Thos. Sherlock is hard aground nine miles below here. The fast school sunk at the wharf this afternoon; loss not known.

NASHVILLE, December 14, 1876.

The river is falling slowly, with 20 inches on the shoals. Arrived—Hudson, Florence.

LITTLE ROCK, December 14, 1876.

Weather colder. River stands 2 feet by the gauge. Departed—Granger, from above.

VICKSBURG, December 14, 1876.

Weather cool and cloudy. The river fell one inch. Up—Houston and Meady. No boats down.

Capt. Bogardus, the Champion, Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14—At the pigeon shooting match, at Oakland to-day, Captain Bogardus and Crittenden Robinson, a lawyer of this city, single birds and twenty pairs each, Bogardus killed fifty-two single birds and twenty-seven at pair shooting, and Robinson fifty three at single and thirty-two in pairs.

A Reception to Governor Hayes.

DAYTON, O., December 14.—Governor Hayes and Mrs. Hayes spent the day in this city with friends, and were this evening the guests of the Gentlemen's Assembly, at one of the finest receptions that have ever been given in this city. Ladies and gentlemen from all sections of Miami Valley were present.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Viewers Appointed on the Darlington Property.

In Common Please Court No. 1, yesterday, H. H. McCormick, Esq., presented a petition for the appointment of viewers, to estimate the value of the Darlington property, on Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

The Court granted the petition, and appointed the Board of Viewers to serve in this case. Seven persons were appointed with instructions to meet on the premises in question on January 8, 1877. This property, as is generally known, is located on Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and back to Cherry alley.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····There have been twelve snow storms already this season.

····People ought not to wash their pavements in freezing weather.

····The Brownsville *Clipper* says that Maggie Mitchell appeared last week in "Fanchion, the Critic."

····The Ætna Iron Works and the Sheet Mill of Bradley, Reis & Co., at New Castle, are now running double turn.

····Greensburg is agitated over a scandal case in which a lady and gentleman of social position are said to be deeply interested.

····Twenty-eight persons had their arms pricked and vaccine matter inserted by Dr. Snively at the Board of Health rooms yesterday.

····Mr. Hampton J. Miller met with a painful accident Tuesday. While passing down Diamond street he fell and sprained his ankle severely.

····A stained glass window, costing between $2,500 and $3,000, is being put up on the Fifth Avenue side of the Cathedral. It was manufactured by Carter Bros., of the South Side.

····Chas. W. Sterling, the Youngstown, Ohio, murderer, was sentenced, on Wednesday, to be hung on the 28th of next March. The case will be taken up to the Supreme Court.

····A meeting will be held this evening at the West End school-house, in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, to further the proposed narrow guage railroad between Allegheny and Emsworth.

····The Street Committee of Councils was to have held a meeting last night to act upon unfinished business, but no quorum was present. Another attempt to hold a meeting will be made in a day or day.

····George Richards, of the First ward, Allegheny, fell through an elevator on Wednesday night at Bidwell's plow works, on Duquesne Way, above the Hand street bridge, and was very dangerously hurt about the head.

····A sociable and supper will be given this evening in the basement of St. Andrew's church, on North street, by the Young Ladies Sawing Society, for the benefit of the orphanage in charge of Mrs. Hooper in the city of Mexico.

····Neither Fifth avenue nor Wood street has been scraped since they were repaved, because it would be an injury to them to do so. Street Commissioner Hunter says the gravel has not yet filled the interstices between the stone blocks.

····The Allegheny Wharf Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting last night, Mr. Herron in the chair. The Wharfmaster reported the receipts during November, $500.75. Expenditures, $61.66. Report approved. No other business was transacted.

····Miss Lizzie Ramsey, sixteen years old, daughter of Mr. R. S. Ramsey, Superintendent of the Swissvale car shops, was very severely injured Wednesday evening, by her clothes catching fire from the grate in front of which she was standing. A servant girl saved Miss Lizzie's life.

····Wm. Cane, a farmer living near Greenville, Mercer county, while driving across the Atlantic & Great Western railroad about two miles east of that place on Wednesday was struck by a locomotive. His head was severed from his body and his horses were also instantly killed.

····After the Fire Marshal and Building Inspector have concluded an examination of the public halls and places of amusement in the city, a tour of inspection of the school houses of the city will be made. It is thought that a change in the means of egress of several buildings will be recommended.

····The Board of Directors of the Waynesburg & Washington narrow guage railroad have resolved to sell their mortgage bonds for the purpose of raising money to complete the road, and to secure the consent of the stockholders to this proposition meeting of the latter has been called for Monday, 18th inst., in Waynesburg.

····The St. Mary's *Gazette* has the following: "The poor, (no fat) deer are now having a hard time of it, the relentless hunters are after them. Squire Weis brought down four last week, and a party brought in seven from the Straight creek waters. We learn that a party of five, from Ridgway, in a three day's hunt killed thirteen on Mill Creek." No more, an' it please you, or the Pittsburgh sportsmen will go wild.

····The belligerency inherent in human nature occasionally breaks out in males of very immature years. For two or three days past the boys of Soho, on the north side, and those of Ormsby, on the south side of the river, have been indulging in terrific battles on the ice above dam No. 1 on the Monongahela. The fights became so earnest occasionally that pistols

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 82

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107¼.

THE EDMUNDS Constitutional amendment to have the Judges of the Supreme Court count the Electoral vote, is lost.

THE fact that the Southern Democrats are inclined to go back on their Northern allies has been mooted for several days, and evidently has a large measure of truth in it. It is their belief that Northern Democrats merely wish to use them, and not to really befriend them that has created a feeling of disgust. This is leaven that may be left to do its work.

WE know that the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, of which Mrs. Wm. A. Herron is President, is in need of funds to carry on its work. This is one of the most efficient charitable organizations in our midst, and deserves the earnest and active support of our citizens. It is very careful to follow all applicants for relief to their homes, and to do its utmost to prevent imposters from parading their claims before the public. We know of no more worthy voluntary channel, through which to exercise benevolence toward the poor.

WE are reminded by one of the prominent members of the young Men's Temperance Association, under whose auspices Mr. MURPHY is laboring, that they fully agree with the views of the GAZETTE relative to the use of billiards, or anything of that nature, in the proposed reformatory home for rescued inebriates, and do not, in the event of securing the home, propose to have anything of that kind. Our allusion to the subject was in the most kindly spirit, as we place a high estimate on the work Mr. MURPHY is doing. It deserves, among other things, liberal financial support, as it is the best and most effective temperance work we have known in this city.

SENATOR RANDOLPH'S added explanation of the interview between HEWITT and the President does not materially change the situation or understanding. The President complains that an essentially private conversation should have been reported, and the statements of RANDOLPH show that the interview was just what the President declared it, private, though on a political subject. The difference in the representations of what was actually said, is not so material. Both state that the President did not agree to recognize the WALLACE House, in the event of its having sixty-three votes, but refused to recognize any House, unless it had that many votes. The President complains that HEWITT should have paraded private conversation before the country for the sake of making political capital.

THE House Committee at New Orleans is acting in a very partisan manner, and unless it changes its tactics, its report will not be worth the paper it is written on, so far as its influence with the country is concerned. It is holding its sessions in a public hotel parlor, when a suitable room had been provided elsewhere, and compels Republican witnesses to run the gauntlet of a crowd of abusive Democrats, who openly and loudly threaten their lives. This is simply outrageous. This committee is supposedly acting in a judicial capacity, receiving evidence, and ascertaining the facts relative to the election in Louisiana. One of the first necessities in such a case, is the proper protection of witnesses, that they may speak the truth, without being biased or controlled by outside influence. Unless this is remedied, we will give nothing for the result of the committee's labors.

EX-GOVERNOR WELLS, of Louisiana, appeared before the House Committee, and gave testimony on such points as he deemed the Committee authorized to inquire about. He refused to answer as to the private consultations of the Returning Board, claiming that the Committee had no authority to inquire into that. He offered to furnish the Committee, at its expense, copies of all papers, on which the Return Board based its decisions. This, strictly speaking, was a courtesy, but we are gratified that it was extended to the Committee, as it is desirable that there shall be no withholding of *data*, where such important interests are concerned. It is, of course, perfectly known that the Democratic part of the Committee is engaged in a partisan mission, the special object being to whitewash the rebel "bulldozers" and to report against the Returning Board. Still, it is better to accord them the papers, in order that their work may be so much the harder. That their report will be against the Returning Board the country will expect. This will be the case, in any event, and inasmuch as the *data* is now at hand to make the report, the sooner the farce is concluded the better.

THE OIL QUESTION.

Oil at Antwerp has weakened, although the price is still high. This shows that the extreme of the market has probably been reached, and that there is no occasion for combinations to press it to an unreasonable limit. The tendency of foreign buyers and exporters is now in a direction that promises a permanent and legitimate trade. The Antwerp market was "cornered on this month's sales, which accounts for the heavy rise; but with next month the active season will be done, and a subsidence in price must result. It is for that our producers and refiners must prepare, and with it there should be every exertion to reach and be satisfied with such figures as will afford a fair and legitimate profit. We have not recently heard of the producers' agitation over their share in the prices, as four dollar oil ought certainly to satisfy any of them. In our judgment their true policy is not to develop a war with refiners, but to maintain such friendly relations as will keep our home strength impact. The laws of trade, if a long time is taken into account, will naturally make a comparatively sure distribution as between producers and refiners. At times the advantage may possibly be with the refiners, but at other times it will be with the producers. Thus in the long run the result will be fairly equalized. With oil at present figures, we do not know which party has the advantage in profits, but we do know that both ought to be satisfied and harmonious. At three and a half dollars a barrel the producer should be contented, no matter what other parties receive. It affords a fine margin of profit, and is all that need be asked, in a regular legitimate business. At four dollars the producers ought to be jubilant.

So with the refiners. They are, we judge, content with the foreign market. Yet neither need care what the other makes, so each makes a fair profit. The true policy, and that in which the whole country is interested, is to maintain harmony between producers and refiners, by each accepting the market as it may develop under the natural operation of the laws of trade. At times it will favor one, and at times the other. But at all times, so long as our home interests hold together, and act in substantial harmony, we can control the foreign market within certain limits. That is, we can sell oil from three and a half to four dollars, and keep the foreign market. An attempt to break up harmony and speculate can only result in breaking the market again. We mention these things, that the country may have the benefit of a steady oil market, and of prices that will bring activity to trade, by the large income of money.

CHINESE GONGS.

The latest tactics of the Democracy are funny. They have treated the country to a desperate Presidential fight, in which, in certain selected Northern and border States, the most bare-faced and scandalous frauds were perpetrated; and in certain Southern States the most outrageous intimidation and murder have been practiced. They have had a Governor so lost to all respect as to violate the plain letter of the law in his attempt to secure TILDEN the vote he so much needs; but all their fraudulent and violent devices have failed. HAYES has the 185 votes needed to make him President. The Democracy do not give it up, however, but have adopted new tactics. Chairman HEWITT has issued an address claiming TILDEN's election, and arrangements are in progress to hold mass meetings in all parts of the country to declare in favor of his inauguration. These meetings are to be fiery, and will be addressed by orators of the most ultra stamp, and a strong smell of gunpowder is to be diffused. The object of all this is to convince the American people, that whatever their views may be as to the election, it will be the part of prudence and wisdom to inaugurate TILDEN, if they do not want trouble. Complimentary, this, to the people of the United States, who met the rebellion of 1861 and fought it to its death. A splendid estimate it involves of the moral courage of the American people. To put SAMUEL J. TILDEN, up as a scare crow, and imagine that JOHN MORRISSEY, and a few thousand of his ilk can bluster the American people into accepting him as President, is about as silly as anything we remember of. As the boy said, "it is the last wag of the hammer," and would mean, were it successful, the permanent upbuilding of "bully" supremacy in this country.

Of course such a policy does not merit serious discussion. It is silly, weak, contemptible. If it will interest the Democrats to hold meetings and threaten and bluster, well. The amusement may serve as a safety valve to give vent to their feelings, and so work good; but it will have no effect whatever in determining the result. While the canvass and the honest result in Louisiana and Florida remained in doubt, there were Republicans who urged that fairness and honesty should rule, and who believed, owing to the reports current, unfavorable to the Louisiana Returning Board, that the Democrats might be entitled to the electoral vote of that State. There were a few who even went so far as to claim that it was better to give the election to TILDEN for the sake of peace; but since the result has been so fairly reached, and the depths of Democratic barbarity fathomed, all this has changed, and the sentiment of the country to-day is strongly and entirely favorable to HAYES' inauguration. As a matter of amusement, the Democracy may display their scare-crows, —but no one fears them.

THE OREGON CASE.

A new light has been let in on the Oregon case by the revelation of Judge HOADLY, of Cincinnati, who wrote up the law, and gave advice, it is stated, to Governor GROVER. He has written a long letter to the *Commercial* of that city, defending his opinion. This defense amounts to the confession that his legal advice was based on New York law, and that at best it was conditional. He says: "Without knowing whether the Governor of Oregon adopted the Indiana rule or the New York rule, I think I am authorized to presume that if he espoused the New York doctrine, he was satisfied in canvassing the votes that a number of Republican electors voting for WATTS more than equal to WATTS' majority over CRONIN knew that he was a postmaster, and that the same number either knew or were bound to know of the constitutional disqualification which attached to the office of WATTS." In this, however, he overlooks a very important point. The New York law provides that the people must not only know of a candidate's ineligibility, but must also know the law in reference to the case in order to make the election of the minority candidate valid. It is not supposable that this was the case in Oregon. The ineligibility of WATTS was not widely canvassed, and it would be mere assumption that he was known by a given number of people, to be ineligible. Hence even accepting the statement of Judge HOADLEY as it is given, his advice to disregard WATTS was based on a contingency contained in a New York law. He either did not know that of Oregon, or left it with GROVER to make the comparison. The Oregon law provides no such open door for change, and hence that advice was wasted.

There is, however, an admission in Judge HOADLEY's letter that is more important than is his law opinion. It is that he wrote three letters on the subject to Governor GROVER, copies of which were sent to Colonel PELTON, TILDEN's private Secretary, thus showing that TILDEN was informed of the proceeding all the while, and knew in advance what the action of the Governor would be. If he had been supplied with legal points it is fairly presumable that he had other forms of communication with him, and that his course was entirely arranged in advance. That TILDEN arranged for the supply of legal backing is evident, and that he would stop at that is entirely improbable, in view of the developments of the recent canvass. This, then, will afford a fine field for investigation when GROVER reaches Washington. The TILDEN movements have been very shrewd, but they have not succeeded according to his expectations.

What influence the fact of bribery, could it be disclosed, would have on the issue, is more than need at present, be discussed. This particular movement will amount to nothing in any event. Hence, it does not afford a test of the other question. The strange feature of the case is, that GROVER did not seek more direct legal advice, and fortify himself by fully understanding the law of Oregon, as bearing on the case. That law is perfectly specific. The general laws of Oregon provide that "the votes for electors shall be given, received, returned and canvassed as the same are given, returned and canvassed for members of Congress." The law bearing on the election of members of Congress is thus explanatory of the above, and reads as follows: "That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Governor, to proceed, within thirty days of the election, and sooner if the returns be all received, to canvass the vote given for member of Congress [and other officers named therein]; and the Governor shall grant a certificate of election to the person having the highest number of votes, and shall also issue a proclamation declaring the election of such person." This is the whole of the law upon the subject, and neither the Governor nor Secretary of State has any duties to perform or rights to exercise, except those conferred by the statutes above quoted. It makes the Governor's duty very simple. It is, to issue certificates to the electors having the highest number of votes, leaving to the Electoral Board the determination of the question of eligibility.

REWITT REDIVIVUS.

The new programme of the Democratic party is being developed in a very deliberate and careful manner. They have resolved to enthuse over the assumed election of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and raise the loudest kind of howls over the purpose of the Republicans to count in HAYES and WHEELER. The precise purpose of these joyous-sorrowful shouts is to frighten Republican Congressmen into acquiescing in the Democratic demand that TILDEN and not HAYES shall be counted in. They are going into this as a matter of business; and hence there is to be the loudest kind of a noise raised. Three steps in the way of preparation have already been taken.

1. HEWITT has issued his congratulatory manifesto. This is to convey the startling intelligence that TILDEN is elected, and to show Congress just what it is to do. "We congratulate you on this victory for Reform," enthusiastically shouts the plural-minded HEWITT. He is the "we" of Democratic politics. "It only remains for the two Houses of Congress" to do their duty, softly insinuates this "we," and the result will be all right. So the first step has been safely taken, and "we" has delivered himself, the product being some of the most bare-faced lying on record. He knew that no sensible person believed TILDEN elected, and that he would not be counted in.

2. The Democratic press has been "toned up" to prepare the public for the forthcoming oratorical efforts. The *Post* goes off half-cock, forgetting the well-known formula that patriotic passion should be gradually developed, in order to be natural and effective. It lifts out its roosters and sets them to crowing in the fiercest style. It sees, with its penetrating eye, "the commencement of a popular protest against fraud and usurpation that will sweep the land. All accounts from the West represent the Democracy imbued with a spirit of determination that is the surest guarantee for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of the rights of the people over the plots of the Radical conspirators. We may soon expect to see the prairies in a blaze of enthusiasm." That it is excited is proven by its mixing of metaphors and terms. First, they will protest and howl, and then set the prairies "in a blaze of enthusiasm"—the latter, no doubt, over the inauguration of HAYES, as we noticed the prairies didn't blaze very much for TILDEN in November, judging from the votes cast. So the Democratic press is suddenly struck with the same inspiration.

3. They have had a preliminary meeting at Indianapolis. This is as amusing as any of the rest of the programme. They couldn't exactly get up the indignation to order, at this preliminary meeting, and so determined to get a good head on, and be ready for a good, loud, concerted howl, on the 8th of February. On that occasion, they will inaugurate Blue Jeans WILLIAM, whose election afforded convincing evidence of Democratic love for the purity of the ballot, and plenty of it, and then devote the balance of the day to wailing over the degeneracy of those who would hinder TILDEN's inauguration. Or, rather, they propose to go farther than this, and, as the *Post* puts it, "the general tenor of the reports from Congressional districts was that the feeling was universally that TILDEN must be inaugurated, and that the people must maintain their rights peaceably if possible, but at all hazards their rights." This is the key-note to the universal song with which they will fill the land. We will listen to the chorus as it comes swelling up. We imagine it will give grateful exercise to the Democratic throats, and that is all.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—"C. C." is his title now—"Catspaw Cronin."

—Gen. von Moltke has written a work on Turkey.

—Bret Harte is about to visit England, France and Germany.

—Mr. Jefferson Davis has left his wife and daughter in Europe.

—Bishop McLaren has confirmed 1,000 persons during the past year.

—Less caucus and more common sense are what the Democracy want just now.

—Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren entertains every fortnight one of the literary societies of Washington.

—A Charleston paper that praised Governor Chamberlain last year, now calls him a "polished sneak."

—Proctor Knott's around again screaming, "Impeach him! impeach him!" How brave he's get to be since Blaine left!

—At a singing school in Kansas a young man was fatally stabbed for singing through his nose. New England no longer rules the West.

—The Boston *Herald* (Dem.) speaks of the Oregon vote for Tilden as an "outrage" and "a fortunate circumstance," but not in the same paragraph.

—What the nation needs is another war, provided that the original poetry writers of the country could be induced to organize in a battalion and lead the first forlorn hope.

—Correspondents speak of the naked appearance of the Centennial buildings, though every one has heard of their close. Why don't they put them on?—*Norwich Bulletin.*

—Mr. Fell, the glass-worker of Paris, has just finished the casting of the crown-glass lens for the great Vienna refractor. The diameter is 28 inches and the weight 111 pounds.

—Surprise is said to be the essence of wit, but it is difficult to make a married man believe it after he has put on three shirts and found that there isn't a collar button on any of them.

—Caleb Cushing has remarkable rigor for a man of 77. While in this country he attended to a great amount of business. His health is excellent, and he enters upon his studies and engagements with the ardor of youth.

—A Miss Peticote attends school in Philadelphia. She is furbelow the rest of her class.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* She'll not be long if a flounce is made for her, but will bustle up with the rest of them.—*Toledo Blade.*

—A Troy bank clerk the other night accidentally set the chronometer safe for thirty-six hours instead of twelve. Result —they couldn't get at the funds next morning, and the bank had to temporarily draw on other resources.

—The dead beat warmly welcomes the New Year, as it affords him an opportunity the night before to sponge for an extra number of drinks, under the plea that on the morrow he intends to "swear off" and turn over a new leaf.—*Norr. Herald.*

—The intelligent compositor who was handed some copy reading "Leapyear ladies are all looking downcast for husbands," and set it up to say they were all looking "down east for husbands," will please step up, get his pay, and retire.

—The bull-doze cocktail has just made its appearance at the fashionable bars. You must tilt about a teaspoonful of water into a glass and intimidate it with as much whisky as the glass will hold. Then when the count is made throw the water out.—*Hawk-eye.*

—Rolling pins were not used in New England till 1801, and flat-irons were not in vogue till 1810, and the question how a woman expostulated with her husband before that time, has become a matter of great speculation and historical research. —*Norwich Bulletin.*

—There is a prominent divine down in New York who grieved so much over the loss of his wife that his congregation had to make up a purse and send him to Europe to marry another woman whom he had met on a previous trip. It is but fair to add that this news comes by way of Chicago.

—Of the known victims of the Brooklyn fire, 53 were between 15 and 20 years old; 51 between 20 and 25; 20 between 20 and 30; 15 between 30 and 35, and 12 over 50 years of age. The whole number of bodies recovered was 295, of which 190 were identified. 42 of the victims were women and girls.

—Vice President-elect Wheeler has been too ill to appear in his seat in the House. Mr. Wheeler has borne with great composure the uncertainty of the Presidential contest, and expresses his belief that the election of Governor Hayes has been honestly obtained, and that all the people will acquiesce in his inauguration.

—A tramp entered a Troy counting-room the other day, and remarking that he was subject to fits, asked for money. Being refused, he at once commenced striking academic postures evidently preparing for a spasm on the spot. Upon the bestowal of a quarter and a kick, however, the symptoms speedily vanished, and the tramp with them.

—He took a sudden seat, he did,
In all his gorgeous foppery;
Such mournful spectacles we see
When sidewalks are so sloppery.
And she, poor girl, went down with him,
In all her pull-back frippery;
Such tragic incidents take place
When the pavements are so slippery.

—The fat hog is the connecting link between the farmer at the present season and the book agent, though the odds are rather in favor of the latter. A book agent who could not convey the impression that he wrote the book of Proverbs, the Junius letters, and the larger part of the Declaration of Independence, might still lie very respectfully about the weight of a favorite pig.

—The Rochester *Union*, to show how items grow under reporter's hands, selects a two line mention from its own column of ten days ago, of a Miss Belle Little having fallen on the ice, and reproduces it in successive stages from other papers until it swells to the dimensions of a lengthy article. The *Union's* motives may be all right, but we question whether it ought to Belle-Little the profession by such comments.

—The Czar is suffering from a very heavy cold and his nose is just as big and red, and he uses as many handkerchiefs per diem, and looks as ridiculous, sitting with his feet in a tub of hot water and his moustache in a hot whisky, as though he was only second bookkeeper in a retail grocery. A bad cold makes all men equal. At least it makes all men sneeze alike, and should not the self same knees support the self same man?

—Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, is under the average size, of dark complexion, taciturn, and reserved. He graduated with high honors at Yale, as did his brother, who is now a Congregational clergyman at the West. The story of his sudden passion for and marriage with a young Treasury clerk has often been told. She was a daughter of Hon. George W. Ingersoll, once a prominent lawyer in Bangor, Me., now deceased.

—Sir Edward Thornton always goes to receptions at a very early hour. He follows and makes his family follow the laws of health. No matter what the weather is, he and his two daughters walk nearly every day the whole length of Pennsylvania avenue, certainly four miles. And in the hill region about Washington Sir Edward and his youngest daughter are seen on many a winter afternoon scouring the country on their English cobs.

—Mr. Chaffee and Mr. Teller, the new Colorado Senators, are both natives of New York. Mr. Chaffee has grown very wealthy in Colorado, and holds much the same position there, says the Troy *Times*, as Mr. Jones does in Nevada. He is a large mine owner, a rich banker, thrifty and sagacious. He is a good man, and talks in a plain, earnest, practical sort of way. He has been for twenty years a widower, and has a beautiful young daughter.

—The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* disposes of a question that has caused wise men anxious thought with this rough assertion: "The plain reason why the habitual presence of decent women is objected to by college boys and others is because it interferes with the profanity, foul language, and indecent topics of conversation which beguiles the leisure hours and sweeten the daily intercourse of youthful masculinity." The reckless misrepresentation of this sentence only proves that the writer of it has seen a good deal of bad company, the habits of which he still retains.

—Rev. John Hall has the largest congregation in New York, and receives a salary equal to $11,000 a year. He is principal itinerating lecturer among the clergy of the city is Chapin, who travels extensively, and lectures, perhaps, thirty times in a season, and yet he does not altogether equal Hall's salary. His church pays $6,000, and he hardly makes $2,500 by his lectures. Mr. Hall's people are willing that he should occasionally speak in other places, but they are aware and so is he, that there is plenty of work nearer home. Mr. Hall is now approaching the close of the tenth year of his pastorate.

—Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar once talked about poets and poetry to an enthusiastic young contributor to the Boston *Times*. She says: "Of course it was not long before I wanted to know his favorite, and I was not a little surprised to hear him name Whittier. And which of his poems do you like the best?' I asked, with an instant resolve to ransack the village book store for a 'Whittier.' Oh, his slavery poems are the best he ever wrote; such fire, such spirit! What a fine genius the man had who could write this'—and then he repeated some of Whittier's startling, passionate verses, his eye lighting with what must have been merely an intellectual appreciation—for these slaveholder and fiery Southern soldier could hardly sympathize with him who wrote,

"For them to all who grind
Their brethren of a common Father down!"

MOONLIGHT ON THE NILE.

The Splendors of an Oriental Scene.

There was a wild gorge in the Arabian hills where the chain drew near the shore. As we approached it I saw that it was flooded with mellow light. Soft breezes bore us slowly against the river current, and we noiselessly approached the mouth of the gorge. Oh, vale of wild enchantment! Fantastic crags leaped into the air and hung suspended by some mighty magic. Between the golden walls, in the bed of the valley, a grove of palms reared their plumes in the delicious air, and just above these palms rose the splendid moon. Every leaf was lustrous in the light; every rock sparkled faintly, and out of the mouth of the valley poured a deluge of light, in which we were all crowned with glory and transfigured. Our barge was silver, our sails of softest silk, and bright flames played upon the waters under us. It was one of the gates of Paradise! There was a great bend in the river beyond the valley, and when we had rounded it those gates were closed on us for ever and ever. The moon climbed up into the heaven and did what she could to smother the stars; they are not easily outshone in these crystal skies. The cabin went to sleep in a body. I hung about the ship and burned my weed with the spirit of one who offers a sacrifice to some adorable but invisible object. I scented the incense of the nargileh and heard the water bubbling in the shell of the cocoanut. I knew that the hasheesh eaters were sleeping their fatal sleep (we have six of them in our crew). And very shortly one of these slaves of sleep began muttering a story of the moon in a kind of a singsong that attracted about him an audience of intent listeners. The story-teller reclined on his bed of rugs between decks, the hatch was drawn back, and a great square of moonlight brought him into strong relief. Dark Nubians lay at full length on the deck and listened as stealthily as spies. Two or three of the hasheesh eaters sat near and applauded the narration with foolish delight, chuckling to themselves continually.—*Charles Warren Stoddard.*

A Fair Stakeholder.

Two Chicago ladies became greatly agitated the other noon over the prospective results of the election.

"I'll bet Hayes is elected," said one of them.

"And I'll bet Tilden is," said the other; "I'll bet my watch and chain against $100 that he is."

"I'll take that bet," said the other lady, promptly.

"Put the bets up in my hands," remarked a third young lady, standing near.

"All right," cried the two, and into her hands went the stakes.

That same afternoon the young lady holding the forfeits put on the watch and chain, and prancing down town, glided around until she had spent $10 of the money for gloves, $50 for a cloak, $15 for a hat, and $25 for a new kind of bustle and other things.

And now she is waiting for the official returns, when she will decide that both of the betters have lost the watch and chain, and that she is entitled to the $100 as a recompense for her trouble.

Gen. Custer's Early Love.

The first time that Gen. Custer set his handsome eyes upon his future wife was when he was fifteen years old, and going to school in Monroe, Mich. Going along the street one day, the rough, flaxen-headed, freckle-faced boy passed a little black-eyed, eight-year old girl swinging on a gate. She was a pretty little creature, her father's pet, an only child and naturally spoiled. She said archly, her little face dimpling with smiles, "Hello! you Custer boy!" Then, frightened at her own temerity, turned and fled into the house. It was love at first sight with the wild young savage of 15, and he then and there vowed that some day that small girl should be his wife. And so she was, but only after many lovers' woes; for Judge Bacon, pretty Lizzie's father, was for a long time obdurate toward the young man who he feared was fickle and unstable, and his daughter and her suitor submitted most patiently to his will until at last he relented.

"After Many Days."

When he invited her to marry him, she gazed into his face and tenderly inquired if he knew what a costly thing he had asked for—a woman's life, a woman's wondrous love. Four months after the wedding he climbed through the scuttle on to the roof, and when a neighbor came with a ladder to take him down, he put it to him, as a fellow creature, whether it wasn't a man's duty to run when a woman rose up after him with a hot tea-kettle in her hand.

THE DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

An Appropriate Idyl for Centennial Times.

It is pleasant to have a little foretaste, now and then, of the delights in store for us in that golden age, when Woman shall assume the rights of which she has been too long deprived, and, throwing off the shackles which centuries of man's oppression have bound on her fair wrists, shall take her proper place at the side of man as co-partner and co-director of the world's affair. That this golden time will surely come no one can doubt who believes that Right and Justice (always with capital letters) must triumph over despotism. Then, and then only, shall we have that sweet harmony and peace to which the world looks forward, when lovely woman "shall set herself to man, like perfect music unto noble words." It was a strain of this perfect music that rose upon the chill night air from the foyer of the Academy on Monday, and the listening world received it rapturously, as a faint suggestion of the things that are to be.

It may as well be confessed that the tyrant man failed to make the most of his opportunities at the Centennial. The whole of the general management of the Exhibition was in the hands of men, but they never rose to the dignity of the occasion. They managed the enterprise as though it were a matter of business, quite oblivious of the field it afforded for personal advancement. They seem to have thought only of making the Exhibition a success, and, though we did occasionally hear the names of Welsh, Hawley, Goshorn, and a few others, they kept their affairs so much to themselves that the public remains to this day in ignorance of the inner workings of the organization. Not so with the women. We have never been permitted for a day to forget their part in the affair. They began early and have kept it up late, and have made more noise about it than all the men together. From the estimable chairwoman to the artist in butter, they have kept themselves before the public in a way that a Helmbold might admire, and as for their quarrels—but here is ground on which we hesitate to tread. From the days of Paris down, the men who interfered in women's quarrels have brought unnumbered woes upon their race. It is not for us to take the risk.

Not only have the Centennial women altogether excelled the men in their successful efforts to engage the attention of the public, but in those affairs which the tyrant man has hitherto arrogated to himself they have shown themselves at least his equal. A down-town ward convention is a tame affair compared with a meeting of the Centennial League, and though we do not know that the ladies have yet acquired the art of repeating or of counting in, it is evident that they have heard of these things and will doubtless learn them in good time. We may even have returning boards of women, exercising judicial functions, something evidently needed, for it is certain that intimidation has been largely practiced among them. In short, we may safely say that the Centennial ladies, in all the arts and graces and amenities of modern politics, are equalled by few and excelled by none of the sterner sex. Of course, we cannot expect as much from all women as from the daughters of Revolutionary sires, but they will lead the way and their humbler sisters will recognize their deliverers and will follow in their path. In fact we do not see why they may not take complete possession of affairs, for we are sure no body of men could stand against a united charge from the Women's Centennial League, whose happy reunion has so auspiciously ushered in "the new century for women."—*Phila. Times.*

What Papa Would Say.

It was quite cold in the car. The passengers were shrinking up into as small a space as possible, and looking straight ahead into nothing with frowning visages. A very little boy was snuggled up in his mother's arms. The train stopped at a station, when he said:

"Am I goin' home, mamma?"

"Yes, dear."

"Papa's home?"

"Yes."

"Are you going to see papa?"

"Yes, dear."

The child lifted up his head, and look ing eagerly into his mother's face, enthusiastically exclaimed, "When papa sees me he'll say, 'Come here, you peahuns lam'."

The smile which illuminated the passengers' faces upon this outburst of childish expectation drove away the frown, and brought them out of themselves for the rest of the journey.—*Danbury News.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, J. Kemp, G. Fohnestock, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.
113-648

POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 134

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EXAMINING BOARD.—The Board of Examiners appointed at the last meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY, in compliance with the law regulating the practice of Dentistry in Pennsylvania, desire that each applicant for examination before said Board should make known his wish, without delay to one of its members. The Board is desirous to accommodate all applicants, and hereby give notice that on the 28TH AND 29TH DAYS OF DECEMBER A. D. 1876, it will meet at the office of DR. J. S. KING, No. 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each day. All parties who may be by law required to appear before the Board for examination in regard to proper qualifications for the practice of Dentistry will please take notice and embrace this opportunity. The Board consists of DRS. C. N. PEIRCE, 1617 Green street, and E. T. DARBY, 4000 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; C. S. BECK, Wilkesbarre; J. S. KING, 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh; W. E. MAGILL, Erie; J. C. GREEN, West Chester.
DR. C. N. PEIRCE, President.
Dr. J. C. GREEN, Secretary. 155

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetable from unbranded boxes and baskets (used at the wrong) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh.
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-Third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
S. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1876.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON AND GREETING!
FROM
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
To all His Friends and Patrons Throughout the United States.

With many thanks to our numerous friends and patrons throughout the United States and Territories, for the exceedingly liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past year, and respectfully soliciting the same for the future, we take great and PARTICULAR pleasure in inviting the attention of purchasers to our new line and daily arriving NOVELTIES, comprising a large and
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Our department of DRESS GOODS REPLENISHED this day with the RICHEST and HIGHEST NOVELTIES of EUROPEAN and AMERICAN manufacture, includes all the very LATEST and NEWEST effects both in materials and colorings, in such as Sateen, Diagonal, Cashmeres and all-wool Striped Brocades, Plain, Striped and Barred Camel's Hair Suitings, Plain, Striped and Snow-flake Ladies' Cloths and Waterproofs, Striped Cashmere Suitings, Tycoon Repps for Wrappers, Colored and Black Alpacas, white our lines of BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES, MERINOS, BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY DRESS SILKS, together with all the above goods for quality and value are as they have always been—leading.
With new arrivals of NEW CLOAKS, SACQUES and WRAPS to-day, make this Department more attractive than ever, and which for variety shown, and low prices at which each garment is marked, has made our Cloak Department so popular during the season; it is now very full and complete, surpassing any previous offering. Ladies' made-up suits in all the latest styles and colors, and most fashionable materials. In this Department we have also a very large and carefully selected stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs in all the various kinds, including Real Seal Skin Sets and latest shapes in Real Seal Sacques, at much less than usual prices for same. Choice assortment new and fashionable Shawls. Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, Underwear, &c., all of which are offered at extremely low prices.
Special attractions are now being offered in an extensive variety of Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Domestic and Imported Underwear. Full line of Real Scotch Grey Underwear, Unbleached and Fine Dress Shirts, Cloth Shirts, and a beautiful line Plain, Fancy and Balmoral Hosiery for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children. Leggins, Mufflers, Silk Mufflers, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Bows, Suspenders and a very large line of Gents' Gloves. Bargains in this Department.
Our line of FANCY GOODS is now replete in HOLIDAY GOODS, and to which new attractions are being daily added. A large and choice assortment of Plain, Hemmedstitched, Fancy Bordered, Embroidered and Initial Sets and Handkerchiefs; select variety of Silk Handkerchiefs and Neck Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs. Latest novelties in Feather and Fur Trimmings received and opened to-day. Lace Appliqué and Zephyr Wool Tidies. Fancy Toilet Sets and Mats, Braided Sets, Antique Covers. Novelties in Children's Lace Collars and Lace Goods, Ribbons, Neckwear, Ruchings, Neckties, Scarfs, Bows, Black, Gold and Fancy Jewelry. Celluloid Coral Jewelry a specialty. All shades in Bergmann Zephyrs. Fine Germantown Yarns, Plain, Crayon and Fancy Mottoes, Plain, Silver and Gilt Card Boards, Plain, and Plaid Java Canvas, Slipper and Cushion Patterns, Zephyr Pattern Books, &c., Fancy Boxes, &c., &c. Lowest prices for every article.
For the Children we have a very large variety of latest and most approved Toys of endless varieties, suitable for Boys and Girls, including all kinds of Wooden useful Toys, such as Wheelbarrows, Carts, Sleds, Wagons, &c., and a full line of Dolls, in Patent Heads, China and Wax.
China, Glass and Queensware of all kinds, Dinner and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets, Mantel Ornaments, Motto and Memento Cups, Vases. Beautiful variety and full line of Brackets, Wall Pockets, Book Backs, Picture and Motto Frames, &c., &c. Every article in each of our popular Departments will be found considerably less than usual prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

That the wishes and desires of our patrons may be fully and promptly met, and to prevent the overcrowding in our storerooms, usual at this season, and now so thoroughly commenced, we have increased our help, by courteous and thoroughly competent assistants, rendering shopping during the holidays much more pleasant and facilitating our customers in their purchases.

BARGAINS
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.
RETAIL.
Special Attention is Directed to the Following:
CLOAKS.
Ladies' Matalasse, Rough and Plain Beaver Cloth Cloaks, in all sizes. Also, special lengths, 42, 44, 46 inches, all at reduced prices.
Misses' Cloaks, for all ages at reduced prices.
SEAL S

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, December 15, 1876. }

The banks report themselves easy as to funds, and are ready to accept satisfactory paper, and make very satisfactory offers of terms. The demand, owing to the paralyzed condition of business, is not large, and will not be, except to meet maturing obligations, during the balance of the month. The business demand, for active business operations, is light. The holiday trade shows some activity, but has not yet developed its full proportion.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

We have moved from the West this year 145,461,504 bushels of grain to December 2, against 120,692,971 bushels during the same time last year—a gain of about 20 per cent. in quantity, which has been only in part balanced by a decline in prices. The railroads which report earnings continue, notwithstanding the extraordinarily low rates, to earn more money on the whole than they did last year, because the quantities transported are larger. The cotton mills are more generally and satisfactorily employed than they were last year, and from the latest reports we judge that the same is true of the iron furnaces, though there has been little change in prices. The mining interest is perhaps as much depressed as any other, and yet the decrease in quantity marketed has not been large, if bituminous as well as anthracite is included. Above all, the farming interest, upon which more than half of all the consumers in the country depend, has been aided by a succession of good crops to escape from indebtedness, and is doubtless more nearly prepared for prosperity than it has been for several years. Croaking can only retard the recuperation toward which natural forces tend. Our foreign trade, though not so large as might be desired, shows a more healthy balance than we have been for many years before. Our banking system, as the Controller's report has shown, is in a very healthy condition, and, though the legal tender average of banks in this city has been reduced to $36,-373,900—only 17.7 per cent, of deposits—there is no anxiety, in part because the influx of specie is correspondingly large, and in part because the outflow of legal tenders indicates a healthy activity in the movements of grain, produce and trade. There is no occasion for gloomy forebodings.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHAT IT MEANS.

There has been a deeper meaning than lay on the surface in the frequent items that have appeared in the English papers noting the successful appearance in British markets of one competing American product after another. Massachusetts cottons have been selling in Manchester, Connecticut edge tools in Sheffield, and New York jewelry in Birmingham. The exports of the United States have been increasing; those of England decreasing. For President Grant is able to show in his message that the so-called "balance of trade" has been changed from $130,000,000 against the country in 1860 to $130,000,000 for it in 1876. In England the state of trade is the reverse, as the returns for October, just issued, show. For the nine months of the year the imports were $1,559,500,000, but the exports only $844,000,000. The exports have been decreasing steadily for four years. In 1873 they were $1,080,-000,000, and the unfavorab'e "balance" was $455,000,000; while this year it is $715,000,000 so far, and will reach $875,-000,000 by the end of December. The gold that has been flowing into New York for so many weeks comes from London. The centre of the British finances is drained by trade on one side and the golden-calf worship of the German Government on the other, and it grows apprehensive. It has only a single monetary standard, and cannot make good its balances with silver. Of course, England can always buy the gold she must have to maintain the fabric of her business system, but how much will she have to pay for it?

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107⅜	6-20's 1868-coupons	117
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	116¾	10-40's	112¾
" 1865	116½	Currency	118½
" 1865 new	112¼	New 5 per cents	110¾
5-20's 1867	115	10-40's coupons	112⅝

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	96	Mobile & Mississippi	35
Erie	9¼	Union Pacific	60⅜
L. S. & M. S.	68⅜	Toledo & Wabash	9
C., C. & I. C.	20	Wabash	12⅜
St. Paul	20⅜	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	62¾	American Express	56
Michigan Southern	94	U. S. Express	50
Do. Central	43⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	80
Northwestern com	85	Quicksilver	12
Do. Pref	64¾	Pacific Mail	22½
Rock Island	98⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo	12⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	23⅜	Iron Mountain	15¾
Western Union Tel.	72⅜	N. J. Central	93⅜
Delaware, L. & W.	71⅜		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 47	Cen. Trans(A)	40
Reading (S)	20⅜	Empire do. (A)	50
Penn'a (S)	56¾	N. J. C. R. R. 7.30 (C)	104
Oil Creek' (B)	8½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B	83
Lehigh Valley (B)	48¾	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, December 14, 1876.

Money 3@5, closing at 3; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $161,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $577,000. The clearings were $25,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 481½@ 483¼. Gold opened and closed at 107¼ with sales in the interim at 107 3-8@107⅜. The carrying rates were 3 to 5. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were less active, but generally strong. State bonds were firm for Missouri and weak for Tennessees. Stocks were strong, with an advance of from ¼ to 1 3-4, which was most marked in New York Central, Lake Shore, and St. Paul preferred. New Jersey Central was feverish and lower on reports respecting the appointment of a receiver, although before the close these reports were known to be unfounded. The transactions were 94,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 7,000 Western Union, 2,400 Rock Island, 8,600 St. Pauls, 12,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 New York Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 6,000 Lackawanna, and 4,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 116 1-2; 5-20s '65, 108½; 5-20s '65, new, 112¾; 5-20s '67, 115; do. '68, 117; new 5s, 110½; new 4½s, 108; 10-40s, 112½; do. coupons, 112½; currency 6s, 121½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 42; do. new, 41; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 106½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 12¾; do. preferred, 18¾; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 22; Adams Express, 102½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 80; American Express, 56½; United States Express, 54½; New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 139; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42; Panama, 120; Union Pacific, 60¾; Lake Shore, 57¾; Illinois Central, 67¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 85; do. preferred, 56½; C. C. C. & I., 38; New Jersey Central, 93½; Rock Island, 98⅜; St. Paul, 20; do. preferred, 52¾; Toledo & Wabash, 9; do. preferred, 37; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 34; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 90½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 91.

LONDON, December 14—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £394,000 in the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities is 52¾ per cent., being the same as last week. Consols, 93 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 104¾; do. '67, 107¼, ex. coupons; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9¼; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, December 14.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 575,000 francs in the past week Rentes, 104f 65c.

FRANKFORT, December 14.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Reese G & W Co	1	S. B & Co.	7
Lewis O & P	1	Isabella Fur	5
Pgh F & I Co	1		
Total			38

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co	6	Caughey & H	4
Byers McC & Co	1	Isabella Fur	18
Hill & Whitehall	9	Crescent S Co	1
Total			40

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1876. }

Business generally continues dull, but prices of most of the leading articles are steady. Flour and Wheat in steady demand and firm, but unchanged. Provisions continue quiet and prices easy. Coffee firm, while Sugars are easy—demand light for both. Butter, Eggs and Cheese, in fair demand, but quiet and unchanged. Pig Iron continues very dull, and the same is true of the products. Petroleum is easier, but our refiners are all busy, many of them having sold all they can make this month. Manufacturers nearly all report business very dull, although it usually is at the close of the year.

ALES—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X is ₱ bbl to the city and 9c to country; XX $10; India $11, half this in proportion.

ASHES—The demand continues light and prices are easy but unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 2¼@3, refined do, 3¾@4. Nitrate Soda, 3¼@4. Pearls, 6½@7. Potash, 5¾@6. Arsenic, 3½@3c. Manganese, 6½@8. Flour Spar, 2¼@2½. Black Lead, 4@5.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged at $1@1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Is in fair supply and dull, although prices remain as last quoted; 40c per gallon in kegs and 45c in small packages.

BEANS—Prime to choice hand-picked are quoted at $1.75 per bushel to the wholesale trade and $2 in a small way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—We still report a fair demand for small lots; choice brush is in short supply and the preference. Strictly green is rapidly getting scarce, most of the present crop is red tipped; buyers early in the season secured all the green that could be bought at reasonable figures. Messrs. R. Dickey & Co. still report some choice crops of green brush to arrive, which with their already large stock of medium grades and Hurl, they will continue to offer to purchasers at prices as low as the same grades can be brought from the west. We quote from actual sales: Hurl, 6a6¼c; choice brush that will work up, 8a8½; choice covers 4¾a5c; choice insiding and covers, 4¾; inferior and mixed, 4a 4¾; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

BROOMS—There is a continued fair trade, although orders are not coming forward as freely as they did last month. We continue to quote 'Union' factory as follows:

No 8 extra Parlor	do.	4	do. 28 4 50
No 4 do.	do.	3	do. 26 4 25
No 3 do.	do.	2	do. 24 4 00
No 5 carpet	do.	4	do. 28 3 50
No 4 carpet	do.	3	do. 26 3 25
No 3 carpet	do.	2	do. 24 3 00
No 8 Hurl Palated Brace		4	do. 26 2 75
No 5 Hurl Velvet		3	do. 24 2 75
No 3 Hurl	do.	2	do. 22 2 50
No 3 Hurl	Brace	2	do. 20 2 00
No 2 Hurl—plain handle		2	do. 18 1 75
No 1 Hurl	do.	2	do. 16 1 50

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish.....4 strings, weigh 2@4 75
Railroad, Hurl, Nail and Stable (Hardwood) plain 3@4 do.....24 to 26@2 75@3 25
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet . . 1 50@1 75
Do. Plain. . . 1 00@1 25
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain..... 1 50@2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel. 1 50@1 75
Do. do. do. plain. 2 25@3 00
Misses (Velvet. . . 1 50@1 75

BUTTER—Dealers generally report a very fair demand for good stock, but that it is difficult to dispose of the common grades as they are not wanted, and the stock is large and steadily accumulating. The low price of lard curtails the consumption of Butter for cooking purposes. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 24a26c; fair to good, 20a22; do. solid packed, 18a18; inferior, 9a12c.

CIDER—Dull; $3.50a4.50 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off considerably within the past few days, which may be attributed to the near approach of the new year, but the market for good stock is steady, and there appears to be no prospect of any material change in prices. Ohio, 14a14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15c15½ in a jobbing way.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is only a moderate demand, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no recent change:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	15½ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	15¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¾ "
Sprret rope and lathyarn	15¾ "
Hay, straw and feather twine	15¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	15½ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	18¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	18¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	12¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	13¾ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11¾ "
Lath Yarn	11¾ "

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $9@10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUITS—There is little or no call for dried fruit of any kind, either foreign or domestic, and prices are little better than nominal. The export demand for Apples has slacked off, and we now quote at 4 to 5c.

DRESSED HOGS—6½@7c.

DRIED FISH—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $4.90 ₱ bu in round lots, and $4.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; fresh stock, 27a28c; pickled, 20a22c. There are but few buyers who attend banks and hotels—the masses are buying very sparingly as they always do when prices go up to where they now are.

FLOUR—Our market continues strong, with a very fair demand, and prices are fully maintained; stocks here are comparatively light, and it is worthy of notice that prices were not quoted lower at the same time last year than they pushed up elsewhere. Dealers here are generally slow to follow an advance, and consequently they do not drop prices as soon as many other points. Advices from the east continue to report that the export trade is still enthralled by the scarcity of ocean tonnage and consequent high rates of freight. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $6,75a7; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8a 9. Rye flour, $4.50a5 ₱ bbl.

GAME—Is reported dull and the market is well stocked. Venison—Saddles, 14a16c ₱ lb; do. Hams, 13a14c; Whole Deer, after dressing, 7a8c. Wild Turkeys, $1@1.50 each; Pheasants, $1.75a3; Quail, $1 50a1 75 per dozen; Rabbits, 75c@1.25; Squirrels, 75a$1; Wild Ducks, $1a1; Wild Turkeys, $1a1.50 each.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be until next month. Coffee is still reported firm with a very light stock in first hands, but the market continues dull, as the jobbing trade are buying no more than they can possibly avoid. Refined Sugars are easy, and at the refineries, prices are a shade lower. N. O. Sugars, on the other hand, were reported firmer at the source of supply yesterday. N. O. Molasses firm, and the impression prevails in some circles that it is a good property at current rates. Strictly prime quoted at 48 in New Orleans, Wednesday.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	14	Standard A	11⅜
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	11⅛
Granulated	12¾	Standard Ex C	10¾
Powdered	13 a	N. O.	9¾a10¼

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	27
Prime	23¾	Second Grade	26
Fair	22	Third Grade	24
Java	32	Java	32

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	50	Fair	35
Prime	45	Dull	30

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	60a65c
Prime new crop N. O	58a60c
Fair new crop N. O	55c

TEAS.

Young hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a60
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a50
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a70

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of Grain continue meagre, and notwithstanding the demand is light, as it always is near the close of the year, prices are firmer and tending upward. Wheat is in active jobbing demand with but very little coming forward or offering, and prices are higher; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.37a1.40; do. amber and white, $1.42a1.45. The Oat market is firm, but prices remain unchanged; mixed, 37a38; do white, 39a40. New Ear Corn continues very scarce, and would sell readily on track at 52a55c; new shelled quotable at 52a55 on track, and old at 55a57—sale of one car of prime yellow, free in elevator, at 59. Rye firmer with a light supply and prices may be quoted at 73a75. Barley quiet and nominal—brewers generally are pretty well stocked and not disposed to buy.

HAY—The market continues quiet, although it is firmer in consequence of light arrivals and offerings. Loose quotable at $12a17 per ton from country wagons; baled, on wharf and track, $12 a18, as to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted at $12a13; Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $14a16. Middlings, $20a22, as to quality.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double Extra lard oil, 57a62; W. Alexander & Co.'s extra, 55a57; No. 1, 77a82; No. 2, 60a65; white winter Miner's oil, 60a63; yellow do, 55a58. Carbon very firm at the recent advance; 27c to the wholesale trade and 1a2c more in a small way.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1.10a1.20 ₱ bu.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c ₱ lb; do. Turkeys, 12a13; do Ducks, 11a13; do Geese, 8a9. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₱ pair; do. Turkeys 75a$1 each.

POTATOES—There is a continued steady jobbing demand but no further Cincinnati and New York advices by the scarcity of ocean tonnage and consequent high rates of freight. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $6,75a7; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8a 9. Rye flour, $4.50a5 ₱ bbl.

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POTATOES—There is a continued steady jobbing demand but no further Cincinnati and New York advices by the scarcity of ocean tonnage and consequent high rates of freight. We continue to quote at $1.10a1.25 ₱ bu in a jobbing way from store, the outside figure for choice Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Trade in the Hog products continues light, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices are easy but unchanged.

Hams—Sm'k'd ₱ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11
Shoulders Ex S. C	9¾	Do. . . . tf bbls	11¾
B'fast Bacon S. C	13	Do. . . . kts	12
Dried beef Ex S. C	13	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	14
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	90	Do. 5 ₱ do	13¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 3 ₱ pails	14
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 6 ₱ do	—
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	3 75
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$15.00	Do. (kegs)	2 40
Short Cut do	18.00	Ham Sausage	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4@5c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 4½c per lb; country, 7½c.

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$6 50
No. 2 do	5 50
No. 3 do	4 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	4 50
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	3 50
Horse Pails	6 00
Ash Butter Tubs 56 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Clothes Pins—₱ box	75
Broom Handles per doz	1 75@2 00
" " painted	2 25 00

WHITE LEAD; ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10½
Do. fancy brands	9 @ 9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	9 @16
Litharge	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	12
Yiellw Montagne Co.'s French zinc	13 @16
Rine paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	3 @ 4
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall, in bbl, lots	40 @42

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, December 7, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	76 cars.	8 cars.	44 cars.	2 cars.
Saturday	24 "	1 "	13 "	1 "
Sunday	74 "	25 "	20 "	5 "
Monday	15 "	16 "	4 "	4 "
Tuesday	20 "	61 "	29 "	14 "
Wednesday	7 "	26 "	28 "	8 "
Thursday	17 "	38 "	64 "	12 "
Total	228 "	175 "	212 "	56 "
Last week	274 "	251 "	199 "	84 "

CATTLE.

The market the past week, notwithstanding the run was light as compared with the preceding week, was slow and unsatisfactory, and while there was no quotable decline in prices there was an absence of animation, and sellers very generally complained that the current was against them. All the light and medium weights, of which the supply was small, were picked up on Monday and Tuesday at about last week's prices, but the most of the prime heavy weights had to be shipped on in first hands. The advices, both from Philadelphia and New York, were unfavorable, and buyers for those points asked for concessions of from 25 to 50c per cwt, which owners were unwilling to concede, and this accounts for the fact that, in the face of the light supply, quite a number of the best droves were shipped on on owner's account.

The sales footed up 140 cars, of which 45 cars were taken by Philadelphia buyers; 40 cars were bought for New York, and the remainder (64 cars) by country dealers and butchers; preceding week Philadelphia took 85 cars; New York 55 cars, and country dealers and butchers 80 cars. With the exception of a few shoe cattle, there was nothing sold above 5¾c, and it required fine shipping cattle to bring the price named. Shippers are expecting bad markets until after the holidays for the reason that game, poultry, oysters, etc. etc. take the place of beef largely during the time in question, and fewer cattle are required in consequence; there is no question but this has had its effect here this week. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

Extra 1,400a1,600 steers		5,30a5,60	
Extra 1,200a1,300 steers		4,70a5,00	
Prime steers 1,100a1,200		4,20a4,50	
Good 1,100a1,200 steers		4,00a4,25	
Fair 1,000a1,100 Steers		3,50a3,90	
Common 900a1,000 steers		3,00a3,50	
Bulls, Cows and Stags		2,25a3,00	
Stockers		3,00a3,90	
Texas and Cherokees		3,00a3,50	

SHEEP.

The supply this week has been light, as compared with that of last week, but with unfavorable advices from the east, it was fully equal to the demand, and there was no improvement in prices. Included in the offerings were a number of lots of fancy, or holiday sheep, and, as is always the case, they brought fancy prices. Among others, were the following: One car of extra Ohios, 116 lbs average, at 5¾; 20 'Southdowns,' 144 lbs, 6 65; 12 extra do, 181 lbs, 7; 62 116 lbs 'Southdowns,' 6¼; 1 car extra, 162 lbs, 6¾; 80 prime, 81 lb lambs, 8¾. There was on sale to-day of 4 cars of fair 90 lb sheep, from Chicago, at 4; and we were also reported 444 fair 93 lb Ohios, at 4½. Common grades continue very dull, and those denominated scalawags are hard to dispose of at any price. There was very little inquiry on New York account, hence there were very few buyers except the Philadelphians, who, it is alleged by our salesmen, never fail to take the advantage when the opportunity offers. Quotations may be given as follows:

Extra 115a130 lbs	5,30a5,60
Extra 93a100 lbs	4,75a5,00
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,20a4,50
Good 75a80 lbs	3,75a4,00
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,50
Common 70a75 lbs	3,00a3,50
Indianas, as to quality	3,00a4,00

Ensign Newton sold 100 head of extra Ohio sethers, in New York, this week, at 8¾.

HOGS

There was a fair trade during the early part of the week, and prices were advanced; yesterday and to-day, however, with increased arrivals and offerings, and unfavorable weather, the market has been dragging, although the decline in prices was so slight as to be scarcely worth noticing. It is not likely that hogs will rule much lower here as long as they keep up in the west, and, it is worthy of notice in this connection, that they have been bringing more money, relatively in Chicago for some time past, than could be obtained here. We quote as follows: Philadelphia Hogs 5,75a6,00
N Yorkers 5,75a6,00
Hogs 4,90a5,00

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, December 14, 1876. }

The Crude market opened weak, but closed firmer and 1½c higher than last week. Refined prices were quoted this P. M. at $1,95 bid, whereas early in the day they were down to $1,85a87½. However, the market continues weak in tone and irregular in price, and while the indications at the present writing are favorable to sellers there may be another reaction within the next 24 hours; the future, to say the least, is foggy, and the chances evenly divided. Refined was received quiet and unchanged. New York was quoted at 32c for spot, 32c for January and 27¼c for February. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32c for spot or December, 27¾a28c for January and 27c for February. As will be seen, there is quite a difference between "spot" and "futures;" this confirms the statement repeatedly made in these columns recently in regard to the scarcity of spot oil. Price to homstrade buyers steady at 27c, with a very fair demand.

OilBarrels firm at $1,35 for city make, with very few sellers at the prevailing price. Market bare of countries.

EXCERPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Barrels	3 922

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Barrels	206

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, December 14, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,18 cash; $1,18¾ January; $1,20 February; No. 3 $1,07¾a1,08; rejected 92a95c. Corn: good demand and prices a shade higher; 46¾a 46¾c cash; 45c January; 44¾c February; rejected 39c. Oats: good demand; 33¾c cash; 33¾c January. Rye quiet at 71c. Barley easier at 63 3-4c cash; 64a64¼c January.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher; $16,50 cash; $16,35 January; $16,80 February. Lard dull; $10,10 cash; $10,15a 10,17 1-2 January; $10,30 February. Bulk meats quiet and steady.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm; $1,07½.

On call board wheat was a shade higher; $1,18 3-4a1,18 7-8 January; $1,20 1-4a1,20¾ February. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats nominal. Pork unchanged. Lard easier; $10,27½ February.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 11,000 bbls. Rye flour dull; $4,45a5,15. Corn meal more active and unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts 70,000 bush.; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,32 a1,33; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,30a1,31; spring ungraded $1,11a1,29. Rye quiet; western 80a81c. Barley firm; No. 1 Canada nominally $1,10a1,12 1-2. Malt dull. Corn steady; receipts 24,000 bush.; mixed new, no grade 55¼a56c; do. steam new 57½c; western mixed ungraded 55¼a56c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 18,000 bush.; western mixed and State 33¾a49c. Hay and Hops dull. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16¾ a17c; job bing 16 3-4a17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9 3-4a10c; prime 10½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 50a59c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 16c; refined 32c; cases 33a34c; naphtha 20c. Rosin firm. Turpentine firmer; 42c. Eggs: western 28a29c. Pork dull, lower and unsettled; $16,75. Beef quiet; long clear middles 8 3-4a9c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,30a10,35. Butter: choice firm; others dull; western 14a30c. Cheese dull; 7a14¼c. Whisky nominal; $1,11a1,12.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 western red $1,36a1,38; No. 3 do. $1,26a1,28. Corn: western firmer. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye more active and firmer; 68a 72c. Clover seed dull at 13¾a14¾c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter active and firm; good grades low and medium dull and heavy; western 22a28c. Petroleum: crude easier; 13½c; refined nominal. Coffee settled and strong; Rio cargoes 16½a20c; jobbing 17a21c. Whisky scarce and firm; $1,11½. Receipts: wheat 8,000 bush.; corn 88,000; shipments: wheat 40,000; corn 62,000.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; red $1,30a1,40. Corn steady at 44a45c. Oats firmer at 30a33c. Rye quiet but firm at 80c. Barley quiet but steady at 80a$1,05. Pork: good demand; sales at $16,25; held for $16,50 at close. Lard dull; steam $9,95a10; kettle $10,50a10,75. Bulk meats quiet but firm at 6¾a8¾c, all partly cured, loose. Bacon dull and nominal. Green meats: fair demand and firmer; shoulders $5,70a5,75, short ribs $7,70a7,75. Hams $9a10. Whisky dull at $1,06. Butter quiet but steady; western reserve 20a23c.

Petroleum.

LONDON, December 14.—Refined petroleum 25¾a26d.

ANTWERP, December 14.—Refined petroleum 82f.

LIVERPOOL, December 14.—Cotton dull; 6¾a6 15-16d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. American 5,400. California white wheat average 10s 11da11s 3d; Club 11s 1da11s 6d; red western spring 9s 9da10s 6d, winter 10sa10s 3d. Flour 23s 2½s. Corn 27a27s 6d. Oats 3s 3½s. Barley 3½s. Pork 68s. Clover seed 39a55s. Refined petroleum 24 1-2a25d; spirits 12d.

St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—Cotton and Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red fall $1,32a1,33¾. Corn quiet at 42¾a42¾c. Oats dull, 32 3-4c. Rye dull; 70c bid. Barley unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,07. Pork dull at $16 a18. Lard dull; $10 asked. Bulk meats: nothing done. Bacon at call: buyers and sellers so far apart that the offers and bids made would give no indication of the market, with very little disposition to operate at any price.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—Petroleum good demand; refined 27c February; crude 13c. Clover seed dull at 14¾a15c. Flour dull; extra $4,87½; Minnesota family $

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are decidedly cold, clear or fair weather during day light, northerly winds, shifting to westerly, southerly and rising, followed by falling barometer.

The Holidays

Are anticipated in the advertising and local columns of the GAZETTE by various announcements from leading houses in their respective specialties. Our readers in their own and their children's behalf, can hardly fail to be interested in a careful perusal every day of each column of advertisements and local notices, at least for the next few weeks.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

Officers of the T. I. I. Elected.

The recently elected Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce and organized by the election of the following officers: President—M. W. Watson. Vice President—S. S. Marvin. Secretary *pro tem*—A. F. Dalzell. Treasurer *pro tem*—W. G. Johnston, Jr.

Reduction of School Principals.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a meeting last night and decided to recommend to the Board that the number of Principals in the city be reduced to five, who shall have supervision of all the schools. This will doubtless provoke a discussion that will be waged with intensity from now until the next meeting. Well, it is a matter that deserves earnest and enlightened debate.

The Champion Checker Player.

Robert Martins, the champion checker player, yesterday afternoon played James Reed three games. Reed lost one, and the other two were declared draws, a result which may be considered a victory for the GAZETTE carrier. M. J. Clouser played two games with the champion in the afternoon, and lost one and drew one. In the evening Jesse Johnson played two games with him, both of which were draws. Messrs. Reed, Clouser and Johnson are the best players in the city. They make no pretentions that they can beat Martins, but that they can hold him pretty level is evident from the games already played.

A Huntingdon Holocaust.

On Tuesday evening last a sad burning affair occurred about two miles from Robertsdale. A house owned by the R. H. I. Company was occupied by a family by the name of McGowen. In the evening the parents went to a neighbor's residence to spend the evening, leaving their four children at home. About seven o'clock the house took fire, and, no assistance being near, it burned to the ground, and the four children who were in the house perished in the flames. When the parents returned they were horrified to see the house in ashes, and the remains of their dead children lying among the debris.—*Huntingdon Globe*.

Noonday Prayer Meeting.

If any of our citizens have had any doubt of the success of this meeting a visit yesterday would have dispelled it from their minds. The large lecture room in the Methodist church on Fifth avenue was literally packed. Many clergymen were present from different denominations to lend their influence to the work. Doubtless had any Institute of the Fulton street meeting, New York, been there and seen the throngs gathered, and heard the requests sent in to Mr. Murphy for prayers for sons, fathers and husbands, and the pleadings of those who have thrown off the yoke of intemperance, they would no doubt admit that here was a rival meeting of no ordinary character to the Fulton street.

U. P. Presbytery.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church was held at Etna this week. Rev. S. M. Hood was elected Moderator and Rev. J. W. Witherspoon Stated Clerk. Revs. W. H. McMillan, S. H. Graham and E. S. McKitrick were appointed a committee on the direction of the studies of students. Nathan Winegart, S. J. Shaw and D. F. Dixon sustained trials for license. The financial agent was directed to report the amount of his receipts and the source from which they were derived, at all stated meetings. Pastors and sessions of the churches were also directed to make a report of the condition of their respective charges at these meetings.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery will be held at Emsworth next Tuesday.

Frozen to Death.

The Conneautville, Crawford county, *Courier and Record* says: "Mr. Oliver Alford, the mail carrier on the route between Mill Village, Erie county, and Chapinville, this county, was frozen to death in the terrible storm on Saturday last. He left Mill Village about four o'clock in the afternoon, with six miles to walk to reach the end of his route, all the way facing the driving storm. The roads were drifted so badly as to be almost impassable, and though there were houses all along the route, the poor fellow in his anxiety to reach his home, waded through the drifts until exhausted, and unable to go farther. He was not found until about four o'clock on Sabbath afternoon. He had gone about three miles before death overtook him."

Art Exhibition.

The Pittsburgh Artists' Association will afford our citizens, especially the lovers of art, a great gratification in a free exhibition at Art gallery in Library Hall, to be opened on Monday evening next and continued on Tuesday and Tuesday evening. Finished pictures in oil and also in water colors, and sketches and studies in crayon, colors and in black and white. They will consist wholly of the works of our home artists, many of whom, we are proud to say, have made good reputations abroad as well as at home. The exhibition is the first of the kind ever attempted in Pittsburgh, and as it is to be *free* it is not doubted that the hall will be crowded with our citizens who have any taste for the exquisite in art or appreciation for home genius.

A Nearly Frozen Waif.

The Greensburg *Herald* says that on Sabbath morning last, John F. Stouffer, near Scottdale, found a male infant in his stable, wrapped up in a blanket, with the following note enclosed in the blanket:

"MR. BROUGH—Please take care of this little boy for me. I am poor, and if ever I get able I will reward you. I was led astray and have to work hard for a living. You have my kindest wishes and prayers. From a poor girl not far away."

It is evident that whoever carried this child from its mother to the place where it was found, mistook Stouffer's stable for Mr. Brough's. No left it in the wrong pew. Mr. Brough lives near Mr. Stouffer, and is a very worthy minister of the Gospel. The child when found was almost frozen to death. Its feet and legs were frozen.

Our Birds.

We are gratified to notice a dozen or more of the park sparrows on the coldest day of last week, feeding on the side walk at a house in Allegheny, the inmates of the house having trained them to come daily to their door for feed. We fear that enough of suitable houses have not been provided to shelter and protect these useful and agreeable worm scavengers. They are forced to seek shelter from rain, snow and frost, in nooks about our dwellings, and when insects and worms are not to be had they have great trouble to get necessary food. We commend them to the thoughtful care and good offices of the people of Allegheny. Let bird houses be multiplied, and crumbs or grain be freely scattered every day that they may linger about through the winter, and resume their busy labors when spring comes, in the parks and parterres of the city, protecting the plants, shrubs and trees from their destructive enemies, the worm, bug, fly and caterpillar. Take care of the birds!

A Pastor Surprised.

The revival meetings in the Union Baptist church, corner of Ninsteenth and Carson streets, South Side, (Rev. J. S. Phillips, pastor,) still continue with unabated interest. There have been quite a number of conversions thus far. On last Saturday evening, after a very interesting meeting, Deacon Harok, in an appropriate address in behalf of the ladies of the church, presented the pastor, Rev. J. S. Phillips, with a very handsome overcoat and pair of gloves, and also presented his wife with a beautiful new and well-filled pocketbook. The surprise was perfect, and not unpleasant to both. Mrs. Phillips a few weeks since received a complete set of glassware from Deacon Easton. That Heaven's richest blessing may rest on the kind donors is the prayer of the recipients. Rev. J. S. Phillips and wife are comparative strangers among us, but his zeal and unceasing labors command the love and respect of all who know him. Through his instrumentality scores are being brought to the knowledge of the truth. W. J. E.

French Bread.

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Manchester, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Pottsville, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship the bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIS & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.

☞ Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

New Engine House for the Friendship Company — The Federal Street Depot—Two Vetoes from the Mayor—Extra Pay for City Physician Cole — Proposition from a Candidate who Looks After Economy—The New Loan—Extension of the Water Supply—Ordinances Adopted—New Business Submitted.

The Councils of Allegheny city held their usual monthly meeting last night.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

At roll call the members present in this branch were Messrs. Cochran, Callery, Chambers, Drum, Davis, Eberhardt, Huckestine, Hartman, Knox, Kreiling, Lindsey, McRoberts, McKelvey, Slack, Sweeny, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Welte, Woolsey, President Patterson.

Clerk White partially read the minutes of the previous meeting when, on motion of Mr. Slack, the further reading was dispensed with.

A CANDIDATE'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. VOEGTLY presented the following, which was referred:

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN—Having in a circular issued by me proposed that, if elected Superintendent of the Water Works, I could effect a certain saving in the running of the Lowry engine, and that statement having been doubted by the present incumbent, I now propose to make such improvements, which are slight, before the next annual election of city officers, giving any bonds that may be deemed necessary, provided authority is at once granted, as my plan will effect a reduction of running expenses to an amount equal to the interest on one-fifth of the present total debt of the city. I do not question a favorable consideration of it by your Honorable bodies.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. N. MILLER.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Dec. 13, 1876.

Mr. DRUM presented a petition for a sewer on Ackley street. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN submitted the viewers' report on the opening of Beach and Page streets. Confirmed.

Also, report of viewers on the opening of Harrison street. Referred to the Engineer's office.

Chairman PATTERSON read the resignation of Hon. T. M. Bayne as a member of Select Council from the First ward.

THE NEW WARDS.

The Chairman also read the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, creating the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards from portions of the Seventh and Eighth wards. Received.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved that the Mayor be directed to issue his proclamation for an election of members of Councils from the Seventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards. Some discussion was had as to the necessity of electing members of Councils from the Seventh ward. Mr. EBERHARD thought it unnecessary, and moved that the Seventh ward be stricken from the resolution.

Mr. SLACK moved that no election be ordered in the new wards until the next regular election in February.

Mr. CHAMBERS stated that Council had nothing to do with the number of representatives from these new wards, and if the Councils did not now order an election the residents of those wards would apply to the Court for a mandamus to compel Councils to order an election.

The question was then called on Mr. Slack's motion, which was lost.

The motion made by Mr. Eberhardt was also lost. The original resolution was then adopted.

The Chairman notified the Council that the Mayor had vetoed the ordinance for the grading of Grant street, which had been passed by Councils. On motion of Mr. Hartman the ordinance was passed over the veto by a vote of 20 ayes to 0 nayes.

Also, that the Mayor had vetoed the ordinance passed by Councils for a sewer on Darragh street. Mr. MCKELVY presented a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance. Mr. CALLERY moved that the ordinance be passed over the Mayor's veto. The result was 15 ayes to 5 nayes, and the ordinance was declared passed.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. SLACK, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented their report, accompanied by the following papers:

Report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the city during the past month to have been $21,571.77. Statement of the condition of the accounts of the various city officers and collectors of delinquent taxes. Statement of the receipts and expenditures during the month of November. All were received and filed. Also, an ordinance authorizing the refunding of the accounts paid into the City Treasury, for peddlers' licenses by peddlers, grocers, &c. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $50,000 to meet the current expenses of the city. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the transfer of $350 from the Contingent Fund to the appropriation of the Park Commission. Passed.

Also, an ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the making of the appropriations and levying taxes in the month of April of each year. Passed.

The same gentleman called up the ordinance fixing the salaries of the city officers and employes, to take effect in April 1st, 1877. This ordinance provides for a reduction of the salaries of nearly all the officers and employes, and also for the consolidation of the duties of several of the city officers. At the last meeting the ordinance passed two readings, and was then laid over on its final passage. The ayes and nays being called on its adoption last night it was passed by a vote of 18 ayes to 2 nays.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. CALLERY, chairman of the Water Committee, presented the report of the City Engineer and Superintendent of the water works in regard to supplying the Observatory Hill district with water. (The report was already published in the GAZETTE.) It was received.

A resolution instructing the Water Committee to have two hundred copies of the report of the test of the Lowry pumping engine printed in pamphlet form, was passed.

Mr. CALLERY also called up the ordinance providing for furnishing the Observatory Hill district with city water, which has passed two readings. Laid over.

Mr. VOEGTLY, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented several ordinances which were referred back to be printed. The following printed ordinances, &c., accompanied the report:

An ordinance for the vacation of Henry street, from Nixon street to West End avenue. Laid over.

An ordinance for the relief of the property owners on McClure avenue, allowing them five years in which to pay their assessments, and providing for the issuing of bonds by the city for the amount of the cost of the improvement of that avenue, was, after a very lengthy discussion, passed finally by a vote of 18 ayes to 2 nays.

HERR'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

An ordinance for the purchase of Herr's Island bridge for the sum of $5,000, payable in five equal annual installments, was presented and Mr. Callery moved that it be amended so that three appraisers shall be appointed, one by the city, one by the owners of the bridge, and the third by the other two, to estimate the value of the bridge. This was lost and then Mr. Voegtly moved that the whole matter be referred to the City Solicitor for his opinion as to whether the city had not the right to fill up the channel between the Island and the river bank, so that a permanent street can be made, and thus dispense with a bridge altogether. Adopted.

Mr. DRUM presented a resolution directing the Water Committee to report a printed ordinance providing for laying a large water main on North avenue and Arch street, and also for supplying the Observatory Hill district with water. Lost.

Mr. VOEGTLY presented a resolution transfering $2,500 from the contingent fund to the Street Committee's appropriation. Passed.

Mr. LINDSAY presented a resolution directing the Finance Committee to assess a tax upon gas and insurance companies, and upon banking institutions in the city. Referred.

An invitation to visit the Poor House on the 28th inst. was accepted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

At roll call in this branch, nearly eight o'clock, the members who answered to their names were Messrs. Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Biber, Cooke, Hunter, Hughes, Kredel, Kerr, Kicker, Landis, Long, Mueller, Mon, Neely, Parkhill, Reno, Sholes, Swindell, Stedsford, Stone, Shaner, Sussman, Seiling, Wilson, Wall, and President Golden.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the following petitions, resolutions, &c., were submitted on the call of the wards:

Mr. BEDELL, resolution instructing the Superintendent of the water works to erect gas lamps on McClure avenue to the city line. Referred.

Mr. SHOLES, petition of citizens of the Second ward for the opening of Avery street, from the New Brighton road to Taggart street. Referred.

Also, a resolution for a gas lamp at the corner of Race street and Benton alley, in the Second ward. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, petition of Wm. B. Pusey for the appointment of viewers to assess the damage done him by the grading of Charles street through his property in the Tenth ward. Referred.

Mr. LANDIS, petition for a stone crossing on Madison avenue, at Avery street. Referred.

Mr. STONE, remonstrance against the grading and paving of California avenue, in the Sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. BEIDLER, invitation from the Board of Poor Directors for Councils to pay an official visit to the City Home on Thursday, December 28th. Accepted.

The report of the Market Committee was presented by Mr. W. C. Cooke. It showed that the receipts for November from the market house and city scales were $1,630.01. An accompanying resolution authorizing a reduction of fifteen per cent. in the rent of the store rooms in the Market building was adopted.

A NEW ENGINE HOUSE.

Mr. COOKE also submitted the November report of the Committee on City Property, which recommended that a new engine house be erected for the Friendship Fire Company, in the Second ward. The report was received and a resolution authorizing the committee to prepare plans and specifications and advertise for proposals for building the house was, after some discussion, adopted by a vote of 21 ayes to 5 nays.

Mr. PARKHILL presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings. They reported adverse to an ordinance repealing an ordinance providing for two wharf districts, the effect of the passage of which would be to consolidate both districts and abolish one wharfmaster. The report was received and filed.

Mr. SHOLES, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, submitted a resolution directing the location of the Lowrie hose carriage now at the General Grant house at the corner of Ridge avenue and Rebecca street, in the Fifth ward. The resolution was referred back to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, from the special committee appointed to confer with the managers of the Fort Wayne railroad in reference to the erection of a new depot on Federal street, submitted their report recommending that the fifteen feet of ground below the Passenger Park which the railroad company ask for be granted them in consideration of the fact that for this grant they agree to put up the depot. An accompanying ordinance covering the recommendations was referred back to be printed, and will be acted upon definitely at the next meeting.

A resolution for the vacation of a part of Bidwell street and Lake alley, in the Sixth ward, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, was adopted.

A resolution from Select Council directing the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance amending that portion of the law which requires a license for balls and dances given for charitable purposes was concurred in. The resolution providing for an investigation of the city's portion of the Howard street wall was laid over. The action of court in erecting the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards was read and placed on file. A resolution directing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for a special election of Councilmen in the Seventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards was adopted.

An ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Darrah street, in the First ward, from Robinson street to the Allegheny river, was presented, together with the veto of the Mayor, who declined to approve it on the ground that a majority of the owners of property fronting on Darrah were opposed to it. The action of Select Council in passing the bill over the veto was concurred in, 26 members voting yea and 1 nay. Previous to action on this matter the President stated that he had never heard any objections to the bill, but he had understood that the Mayor had written to a well-known manufacturer interested in the sewer to know whether he was opposed to it, and received the information that he was.

A VETO SUSTAINED.

An ordinance for the grading of Grant street, from McClure avenue to Leckey street, which was also vetoed by the Mayor, was not passed over his objections. Mr. Beno and Mr. Wall both said that this grading was neither needed nor wanted, and that the persons who would be called upon to pay for it were not able to meet the assessments against them for the improvement of McClure avenue. The President said he considered it a piece of impudence on the part of the Mayor to veto an ordinance passed under such circumstances, but on the strength of the statement of the gentleman from the Ninth ward, Mr. Wall, he would vote to sustain the veto.

A resolution for the erection of gas posts and lamps, eight on East street, between Rumsey's residence and Lake street, one at the corner of Federal lane and Linden avenue, and one at the corner of Linden avenue and Lombard street, was passed.

A resolution providing for the purchase of a fire alarm bell for the Hook and Ladder House, in the Sixth ward, was adopted.

A resolution for a warrant in favor of Dr. W. W. Cole, City Physician, to the amount of $400, for extra services rendered in attending an unusual number of small-pox patients, was discussed at length and then adopted.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution for a gas lamp on Western avenue, in the Fifth ward, near Beaver street. Referred.

Mr. COOKE also offered a resolution directing the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose to locate fire plugs at advantageous localities. Referred.

Mr. SHOLES, resolution for a gas lamp at Sampson and Race streets. Referred.

Adjourned.

An Effect of the Hard Times.

The axiom, that "water finds its own level," is exemplified in a very striking manner this fall in the piano trade. Now that a dollar means 100 cents people are very cautious to know when they spend a dollar that they are getting a dollar's worth, and cannot be persuaded into accepting doubtful statements, especially when accompanied with a great noise and blowing about very questionable merits. The purchasing public are slowly (and wisely, too,) conclude that where the arguments to sustain the existence of pretended merits in their pianos, have to be brought from such a long distance, in its case, and the glaring absence of truth in others, and the attempt to hoodwink the public by the pretended sale of large numbers *many year ago*. That they cannot be very reliable, and they prefer going clear of them altogether, so they do just what all sensible people should do, avoid any risk instruments. This certainly goes to prove the fact that Hamilton's is the *place* to buy Pianos and Organs, and if this does not, we will refer to the pianos made a few days ago, that S. Hamilton has sold more Decker pianos in the last twelve months than have been sold of any two other first-class pianos. We cordially invite all intending purchasers to call and make selection now before the rush of holiday week, while the stock is full and complete and while prices remain so low as they now are. Our advice is go now, we would just as soon sell on payments to good parties as for cash, so do not delay on that account, but call at once at Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building, and look at the new Hamilton Piano or Estey Organ. There is absolutely no risk run in buying either of these instruments, and while there are good pianos of other makes to be had Decker is going to get the best possible value of your money and they are all so uniformly good that there is no inducement for the dealer to sell you a good one and then give you a worthless one in place of a poor one. We assert Decker Pianos are all good, and *challenge criticism* and *comparison* with any other first-class make. But to make good the axiom referred to we wish to mention the fact that in the last three days S. Hamilton has taken orders (nearly all cash orders) for *eight fine pianos*, running from $685 to $1,000, and seven of the eight were Deckers, besides quite a number of cheaper.

LADIES' FUR BULLETIN.

Fleming & Ogilevee, 139 Wood Street, Are Now Offering For Sale an Immense Line of Seal Sacques at the Following Prices:

Genuine Seal Sacques, $50 60.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $60 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $70 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $80 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $90 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $100 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $110 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $120 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $130 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $140 00.
Genuine Seal Sacques, $150 00.
Genuine Seal Muffs and Boas.
Genuine Mink Sable Muffs and Boas.
Genuine Mink Sable Cloaks,
Ladies' Seal hats and Turbans.
Ladies' Seal Gloves.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Furs, Gents' Seal Caps and Turbans. Gents' Beaver Gloves and Collars Wolf, Coon, Badger and Buffalo Sleigh Robes.

FLEMING & OGLEVEE'S,
Hat and Fur House,
139 Wood street.

TO LET.

Important to Business Men.

The four story stone front warehouse, Nos. 176 and 178 Wood street, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years from April 1, 1877. The building is 130 feet deep by 25 feet wide, and is lighted in the centre by a skylight 20 feet by 16 feet. The rear is connected with an alley 20 feet wide. The building is also furnished with an elevator, also water, gas and closets on every floor. It is undoubtedly the best warehouse on Wood street and in a first-class location for any business. For terms and further information inquire of

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
176 and 178 Wood street.
MWF

Up Fifth Avenue.

The most important place in the city at present is No. 123 Fifth avenue, where holiday gifts are being disposed of at a great sacrifice. The stock of jewelry of Messrs. Moffat & Co., is the attraction, and the goods are sold at such ruinously low figures that a few days more will witness the closing out of the entire stock. Parties in need of such goods will make a note of this and immediately attend this sale for bargains.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

And Without an Overcoat!!

Unredeemed overcoatsat Emanuel DeRoy only clothing house, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Java, Rafiroad.

Waffle and Coffee Canvas, in all desirable colors, at F. H. EATON & CO.'s, 25 Fifth avenue, new colorings in Plaid Java Canvas, Zephyr and Germantown Wools of every shade.

GENUINE

Camel's Hair Shawls.

We have just opened an assortment of India Camel's Hair Shawls, of which we invite inspection.

HUGUS & HACKS,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Holiday Goods

and Toys in endless variety. We invite the attention of everybody, wholesale dealers and retail buyers, to our stock of goods. You will secure bargains by calling at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

C. N. McLean, of Erie, and John W. Knox, of Venango county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. Assignee ordered to pay balance of marshals and clerks costs and the reporters fees.

W. O. McMullen, bankrupt, Crawford county. Order made for final hearing before Register Shaffer, on 2nd prox.

Morris Hays, bankrupt, Greene county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed absolutely.

Ralph Martindale, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for a general meeting of creditors before Register Rogers on the 20th prox.

John Dentz, bankrupt, Green county. Register's report as to rights of creditors claiming as collateral security certain payments received by the assignee from Samuel Moore and wife on land sold by the bankrupt, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

John Walker, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made for sale of certain land in Benton county, Minnesota.

Wm. Lockard, bankrupt, Green county. Composition confirmed.

Franklin E. Bateman, bankrupt, Butler county. Order made for hearing before Register Maxwell on 19th prox.

Sheffield & McCullough, Venango county, discharged from bankruptcy.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Harris & Rosenblatt vs. James F. Lynn (previously reported.). Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

L. W. Morgan et al. vs. Thomas Fawcett et al. (previously reported). Still on trial.

Casey & Fogarty vs. Joseph Spencer; action of deceit. It being alleged that the defendant by representations was induced to sell goods to a third party by which they suffered. Verdict for defendants.

Wm. M. Barton vs. Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Railway Company. Motion in arrest of judgment made.

S. P. Pingen vs. Herman Myers. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Daniel Bushnell, for use of Lockhart & Frew, vs. Union Refining and Storing Company. Action for alleged breach of an oil contract. On trial.

Theresa Kirschbaum vs. Griffin. Verdict for plaintiff for $226.60.

Alex Graff, et al. vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $263.66.

Thos. J. Rask vs. City of Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiff for $60.69. The plaintiff was in the City Engineer's office as a draughtsman, at $115 per month. He was relieved before the end of the month, and claimed two week salary.

John Glavner vs. Eberhardt Hermann, action of trover and conversion. Jury out.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Dollos A. Forbes, indicted for forgery on oath of Thebe Forbes. Defendant pleaded *nolo contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. Louis Schmidt, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Wm. McFadden. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment in the Work House.

Commonwealth vs. Walter Hellen, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Melvine Hellen. *Nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Julius Stoker, Sol. Stoker and A. Whalen, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of iron from Dilworth, Porter & Co. Verdict of guilty, but the defendants recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Arthur Goodwin, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere*.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. John McGowan, indicted for assault and battery, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Charles Stillen entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Michael Gallaher entered a plea of guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to jail for thirty days.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew McCormick, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of segars and liquors. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. W. Patterson, indicted for adultery, and same vs. Margaret King, indicted for fornication, tried together. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the defendants to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Koethe, indicted for rape on oath of Lizzie Burns. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.	
Paddy Hamill,	Thomas Mullen,
Francis Clark (2),	H. C. Campbell,
Geo. Dice,	G. F. Kerrson,
Thos. McCarthy, et al.,	S. R. Emor et al.,
Peter Hamill,	Charles Wilson,
John Gorley,	Thos. Flaherty,
Myers Snell (2),	John Anderson,
Adam Haley,	Chas. Wilbert,
Fred. Herbst,	William Quartz,
Joseph Saville,	Jessie Connor,
	S. Cunningham.

Court Brevities.

THE audit list will be taken up in the Orphans' Court on Monday, and when cases will be heard each day, until the list is disposed of.

THE case of the Commonwealth vs. Chas. Burke, indicted for shooting Thos. H. Hunter, was yesterday called for trial, but was postponed until next Monday.

CERTIFICATES of election were issued by the court yesterday to Messrs. A. B. Davis and John Bains, recently elected School Directors of the Twenty-third ward.

J. C. HUGHINSON brought an action in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, for cover for a barouche, valued at $300, which, it is claimed, James Mellon holds for himself to the prejudice of plaintiff.

THE legal proceedings pending between Walter R. Hellen and his wife, Melvina Hellen, in all of which it is stated, the parties having made an amicable arrangement of their differences. The proceedings consisted of a bill in equity, an assault and battery case and proceedings in divorce.

AN annoying mistake occurred in the Court records yesterday, and one which if not corrected might work injustice to the parties concerned. In noticing the proceedings in the courts against the German American Record *Volksfreund*, the word was substituted for *American*. The German National Bank, instead of being in bankruptcy, is one among the strongest banking concerns in the city. There is no German National stock on the market, and it cannot be purchased at any price.

IN the case of Bushnell, for use, vs. The Union Refining and Storing Company, reported elsewhere, the amount involved is $10,400. Plaintiff sold to the defendant 5,000 barrels of oil, 4,000 of which were delivered, but only 2,000 paid for. There still remains, it is claimed by plaintiff, $8,800 due on the oil delivered, and that the defendants refused to accept the remaining 1,000 barrels, on which plaintiff claims a loss of $1,600, in consequence of a depreciation in the price of oil.

OUT OF THE WHEEL.

Jurors for Common Pleas No. 1.

The names of the following persons have been drawn from the wheel to serve as jurors in Common Pleas No. 1, commencing on the second Monday of January:

John Swearingen, farmer; Joseph Robinson, carpenter; Timothy Heavy, glassblower; Robert King, assessor; Henry Rea, Jr., commission merchant; Joel Patterson, caulker; John Ritter, blacksmith; Benj. Anderson, varnisher; Joel Kerr, carpenter, Wm. Marshall, farmer; Thos. T. Snee, farmer; Nathan Fulton, gardener; William McKeevers, gent; Patrick McCreery, saloon keeper; John Haines, contractor; E. T. Saint, clerk; John Burnside, glass blower; James McLean, banker; James McGill, gent.; Fred. Treflinger, laborer; William Lyons, oil merchant; Arthur Allen, barber; Geo. S. Carnahan, farmer; James Weible, merchant; Joseph Manning, moulder; Joseph Espy, farmer; J. W. Gay, farmer; Samuel Smith, miner; Frank Voight, undertaker; John H. Miller, clerk; Thomas Simmons, gent.; John Connor, farmer; G. Coulter, farmer; Theodore Straub, brewer; B. Coursin, boat builder; Edw. Malone, glass blower; Robert Arnold, gent; David Forsythe, farmer; B. McBride, boiler maker; C. Barbaret, brewer; Thomas Rankin, merchant; E. S. Stottler, farmer; Lewis Hough, druggist; Wm. McFarland, carpenter; P. M. Dunkle, pilot; Wm. Bryant, Sr., gent; Thomas Brown, gent; John Patterson, farmer; Alex. Morrow, painter; Wm. Hosick, commission; Thomas Carr, laborer; John M. Irwin, furniture dealer; Wm. Metcalf, miner; W. J. Radcliff, gent; Thomas Acheson, farmer; Robert Morrow, farmer; Jacob Shaffer, farmer; George C. Carothers, bricklayer.

"I have have forgotten one thing that brought me to New York," said one gentleman to another, waiting for an outward bound train. "I must stay over and order a supply of Dr. BARNEY'S Best Soap, for it's worth all the rest combined." Such is the experience of all households, and people are getting to be unable to go without it throughout the whole country.

Prepare for the Holidays.

Give your orders for Christmas luxuries to S. K. Keller, 173 Federal street, Allegheny, if you would have them sweetly and satisfactorily filled. His caramels are the richest, purest and best flavored.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

Another grand sale of

NEW BOOKS,

by catalogue, at Drape's Auction, 182 Federal street, Allegheny, on SATURDAY EVENING of this week, at 7.30 o'clock.

Call and get a catalogue and see the Books.

Remember the sale takes place on next SATURDAY EVENING, December 16th, at 7.30 o'clock, at Drape's Auction, 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

wholesale and retail. Special inducements to everybody. For bargains in Toys and Holiday Goods call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

EXTENSIVE SILK ROBBERY.

The Firm of Boggs & Buhl Despoiled of $8,000 Worth of Valuable Goods—A Skillfully Executed Operation—How the Theft was Effected

Either on Wednesday night or early yesterday morning the dry goods store of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, at No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, was robbed of goods, chiefly silks, to the value of about $8,000. This is the most extensive and skillfully executed robbery that has been perpetrated in either city for a long time. It is pretty generally known that the price of silks has been gradually appreciating for nearly a year past, and ever since May last Boggs & Buhl had been steadily investing in these goods and increasing their stock until it had become unusually large and varied. A comparatively small quantity of silks will represent a large amount of money and occupy but little space in a store room. Of course one can only conjecture whether the thieves were familiar with the extent of the silk stock of this firm, but at any rate they managed to strike it at a very opportune period for themselves. The robbery was well planned. Three doors below Boggs & Buhl is an empty storeroom, recently occupied by Mr. M. T. Heckert, as a tailor. The thieves effected an entrance to this room from an alley in the rear, ascended to the attic and from it reached the roof, and then passed along to the roof of Boggs & Buhl, where they opened a window on the east side. Through this they got into the attic, and then by a trap door reached the third floor, which contained plenty of goods. Regular stairways lead from the third to the first floor. The goods stolen consist of seventy-five pieces of silk, each containing probably forty yards; two pieces of velvet of about thirty yards each; one piece of black broadcloth, one piece of beaver cloth, a lot of colored cashmere, a lot of matalesse lace, and a number of boxes of fine handkerchiefs. The silks were the finest in the house, and ranged in price from one to five dollars per yard. Of the velvets, one piece of thirty yards was valued at $12 per yard, and the other piece containing the same quantity was worth $5 per yard. Some of the pieces of silk were very valuable, one piece being worth $4.50 per yard, with several at from $3.50 to $4, and a dozen ranging from $2 to $3.25. Two pieces of missing cashmere are worth $100 each. The loss of the firm was first placed by them at $10,000, but after a pretty thorough examination they reduced the estimate to $8,000. The silks, laces and velvets were taken from the first floor and the other goods from the second floor. The thieves evidently understood their business, for after carrying the goods up over the roof and into the vacant store where they first entered, they removed the price marks, tabs, and all that might in any way lead to detection. These were found in the vacant store yesterday morning.

The manner in which the burglars got into the unoccupied store room is not yet altogether clear. Both the front and rear doors were found locked as usual. Skeleton keys may have been used. That such an extensive robbery should have been committed unknown to and undiscovered by the police or the private watchman on duty is the subject of as much wonderment as the more than ordinary skill and foresight of the robbers. It is said several weeks ago two men obtained the key of the front door from the owner of the building, under pretense of wanting to rent it, and failed to return it. If the story is correct, the problem of getting into the building without leaving any marks, and going out of it with door the secure, is easily explained. The goods are supposed to have been transported away by means of a wagon that was kept waiting in the little alley in the rear of the store. The toll-keeper at the Allegheny end of the Hand street bridge says that about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning a light vehicle of some kind, he did pay sufficient attention to it to notice clearly, came rapidly down Anderson street but only got as far as Isabella street when the driver abruptly and quickly turned about and drove back again the way he came. Harris, the private watchman, looked into the store every twenty minutes during the night, as shown by the time detector he carries. The theft was first discovered by the young man who opened the store at seven o'clock in the morning. The detective force of both cities are engaged at work on the case and the probabilities seem to be that they will turn up something.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

AN information was made yesterday before the Mayor by Mr. David Martin, charging Alexander Killan and John Durning with burglary. They had a hearing and were committed.

JOSEPH CLARK, claiming Boston as his place of residence, was caught early yesterday morning in the passage of the city Depot Hotel. He was locked up in the Central Station, and yesterday morning told the Mayor that he had been without food for twenty-four hours, that he had come into the city yesterday in search of work, and other attenuated tales. He got thirty days to Claremont.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

What Sewing Machine Shall I Buy?

We offer a few reasons why the New Elliptic Sewing Machine should have the preference over all others. It runs lighter and faster, makes less noise than any of its competitors, and is easily learned and kept in order. We do not say that the New Elliptic is the only machine worthy of public favor. We admit